FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PETROV, GOTSEV RECEIVE U.S. ARMS EXPERTS

AU212047 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Lyuben Petrov, head of the General International Matters Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, conferred with experts from the U.S. Department of State and from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They discussed questions of curbing the arms race. The American experts were also received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

GANEV DENIES REUTER REPORT OF TURKISH VIOLENCE

LD201733 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0330 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- REUTER reports that sources close to diplomatic circles in Sofia have confirmed that official attempts to force members of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria to accept Bulgarian names have led to violent disturbances. According to reports from the same sources, there have been "injuries and even fatalities" among the Turks who resisted police demands to accept the imposition of Bulgarian names.

The British agency's report from Sofia mentions the figure of "40 people killed" in the conflicts that occurred in the vicinity of Momchilgrad. The news has not been officially confirmed, but AFP reports from Ankara the information given out by TURCUMAN newspaper claiming that several hundred members of the Turkish national minority have died during the past few months.

The Sofia press has not given any indication that there have been any disturbances among the Turkish minorities. REUTER carries the statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev, not carried by the Bulgarian press, that "there have been no clashes" and "that there are no grounds" for them. The Bulgarian senior official described news reports about casualties as slander.

The events reported by foreign agencies coincided with the message Turkish President Evren sent to Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian Council of State. The message expressed concern over the Bulgarian authorities' actions against the Turkish minority, according to an official spokesman of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to information available in Ankara, foreign agencies report, Zhivkov replied verbally through the Bulgarian ambassador to Turkey that the question will be examined and resolved "in the spirit of friendly and good-neighborly relations." Judging by agency reports, the Sofia press has not recorded the exchange of messages between Evren and Zhivkov.

According to Turkish assessments, over 1 million Turkish minority members live in Bulgaria. REUTER reports that Ganev said that 400,000 to 500,000 Turks live in Bulgaria now. LE MONDE is of the view that the Turkish minority represents one-tenth of the Bulgarian population.

According to foreign agency reports from Sofia, the disturbances caused by the members of the Turkish national minority occurred "2 months ago" when the authorities started an action regarding the adoption of Bulgarian names. These sources claim that during the night, the police surrounded some small settlements and entered the houses of the Turks, demanding that they sign a form accepting Bulgarian names, reports REUTER citing diplomatic circles. Denying these claims, the senior diplomatic official, Ganev, defended his country's policy toward national minorities.

In a recent article, LE MONDE noted that "the Bulgarian leaders speak with restraint about the presence of the sizable Turkish minority." The paper carries domestic statements that "Bulgarians of Turkish origin" have "in principle all the rights," adding that "there are no schools where education is given in the Turkish language."

In its report from Sofia, REUTER says that the November-December campaign, which caused the disturbances, represents the final phase of the long-term program of "Bulgarization" of the members of the Turkish minority. Some diplomats believe, the British news agency states, that the action was taken in connection with the population census which is scheduled to take place at the end of the year.

LEADERS ATTEND FUNERALS OF PARTY OFFICIALS

AU192000 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 12 to 19 January, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, paid his respects to the memory of Dimitur Stoichkov, BCP veteran, who died recently, at his lying in state at the headquarters of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism in Sofia (1830 GMT 15 January).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior, attended the funeral of party veteran Dimitur Stoichkov in his home town of Lyaskovets (1830 GMT 16 January).

Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the funeral of Radi Naydenov, veteran of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, in Sofia (1830 GMT 16 January).

SOVIET TIMBER INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS

AU181701 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation from the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, headed by Deputy Minister Genadiy Pronin. They discussed questions of the further expansion of cooperation in the cellulose and paper industry. Special attention was devoted to the expansion and modernization of plants built in Bulgaria with the USSR's technical assistance. The development of scientific-technological cooperation in this field for joint production of various types of paper and other goods, was discussed.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT adds the following: "A protocol was signed between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union today for the 1986-1990 period on cooperation in the timber and paper processing industry. The protocol provides for the Soviet Union to assist Bulgaria in the modernization and expansion of cellulose-paper plants in Bulgaria. The protocol was signed by Genadiy Pronin, USSR deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, and by Petur Tsibranski, Bulgarian deputy minister of the chemical industry."]

U.S. ARMS DELEGATION HEADS CALLED 'UNSUITABLE'

LD220030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Antonin Kostka commenting on the appointment of the chief negotiators of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks on space weapons, strategic weapons, and medium-range missiles]

[Text] A person looking for an assistant in a china shop would never dream of appointing a bull. However, it appears that this concept was completely disregarded by those who appointed the U.S. delegation's chief negotiators or, rather, they chose to interpret this concept to suit their own purposes. How else can one explain the choice of such clearly unsuitable and inappropriate people? The point is that people who do not display the least aptitude for this task have been appointed to head the delegation that will discuss the most important disarmament issues. Individuals opposed to negotiations in general, and to negotiations with the Soviet Union in particular, people who have always come out against disarmament and even against arms limitation and an arms freeze, whose negotiating abilities and experiences are of a purely negative and destructive nature, have been chosen to head the U.S. delegation.

Take Max Kampelman, for example, the delegation's chief negotiator who will simultaneously head the group on space weapons. He is a lawyer, who as U.S. delegation head at the Madrid meeting of Final Act signatories through his obstructions, managed to stretch negotiations out for almost 3 years instead of the 1 month originally envisaged.

Or Maynard Glitman, who will head the group on medium-range nuclear weapons at the negotiations. He can draw on his truly bull-like experiences gained at the Vienna talks on force and arms reductions in central Europe, which Washington's unconstructive stance has kept at an impasse for the past 12 years.

John Tower is the only one of the three appointees who can claim expertise in the sphere of arms buildup, arms control, and disarmament. He is to head the group on strategic weapons at the negotiations. Tower, as a former senator from Texas, chaired the Senate Armed Services Committee for several years. He demonstrated his stance by voting against banning atmospheric, outer space, and underwater nuclear tests. He also voted against SALT II and other disarmament accords. The stances of the other delegation heads are similar, if not more extreme, due to their lack of expertise. All three have repeatedly expressed support for Reagan's space militarization project and advocated a systematic arms buildup and a policy from the position of strength. All three have continuously pursued the attainment of U.S. superiority over the Soviet Union at any price. Chief negotiator Max Kampelman is even co-founder of the extremist Committee on the Present Danger, which defined the Soviet Union and world communism as the present danger as long ago as 1976 and which set a goal for itself of placing in leading posts individuals who will counter this danger by building up U.S. strength.

President Reagan, parrotted by his secretaries of state and defense, expressed his stance on the upcoming Soviet-American talks as follows: The implementation of our arms programs will continue unchanged until an appropriate agreement is reached. Isn't this the real reason they appointed bulls to run the china shop in Washington? Why would they entrust negotiations on the most important disarmament issues to people opposed to disarmament were it not for their skills at drawing out negotiations and preventing the achievement of an appropriate agreement for as long as it takes to implement the U.S. arms programs?

FOREIGN, CSSR DIGNITARIES ATTEND DZUR FUNERAL

USSR Delegation Arrives

LD202110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] A USSR Ministry of Defense delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense, arrived today in Prague for the state funeral of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People. Accompanying the delegation was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, Vladimir Blechta, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other political and Czechoslovak People's Army representatives. Also present was Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

Delegations Sign Condolence Book

LD211528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] The following military delegations of the Warsaw Pact states expressed deep sympathy on the death of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People, by signing the condolence book at the CSSR Ministry of National Defense: the Soviet Defense Ministry delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister; the Bulgarian Ministry of Defense delegation headed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister; the Hungarian Ministry of Defense delegation headed by Colonel General Istvan Olah, the GDR Ministry of National Defense delegation headed by Army General Heinz Hoffman, GDR defense minister; the PPR Ministry of National Defense delegation headed by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR defense minister; and the Romanian Ministry of National Defense delegation headed by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian defense minister.

The condolence book was also signed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Dendeviyn Gendenpil, Mongolian first deputy minister of defense, also expressed his sympathy on the death of Army General Martin Dzur with his signature.

Vaclavik, Sokolov Address Service

LD212031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] The funeral of Martin Dzur was held this afternoon in Prague Strasnice. Correspondent Stanislav Benda reports:

Taking their leave of Army General Martin Dzur along with the deceased's family was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the Federal Assembly, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation also included Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Peter Colotka, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

The state funeral was also attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army; military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-states; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; representatives of the Main Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; members of a delegation of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia; Czechoslovak and Soviet World War II veterans; and military and air attaches accredited in Czechoslovakia. Also present were other representatives of our political and public life.

At the funeral bier over which the Czechoslovak state flag was draped, there were wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, the Federal Assembly, the federal government, the minister of national defense, the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Czechoslovak Antifascist Union, the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the deceased's closest colleagues make up the honor guard at his coffin. The lofty decorations conferred on Martin Dzur for his lifelong devoted work were displayed on red velvet cushions.

The funeral oration on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, the Federal Assembly, the federal government, and the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army, was delivered by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

He recalled Comrade Dzur's lifelong devoted work in all the posts with which he had been entrusted. He emphasized that his life was filled with devoted work that produced lasting results and values in the interests of the party's policy, our society, and our Army. Comrade Vaclavik went on to say:

[Begin Vaclavik recording] We have lost an honest comrade who was devoted to the Communist Party and socialism and who was an outstanding military figure. We have lost a man who devoted his entire fruitful life to the struggle for our national liberation and the triumph of socialism in Czechoslovakia. By his creative work in important party and state posts, and in particular as minister of national defense for many years, he actively contributed to the development of our socialist homeland, the building of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the enhancement of its combat readiness, and ensuring the defense capability of the CSSR.

We have lost a great patriot, a convinced internationalist, a loyal friend of the Soviet Union, its people, and its Army. We appreciated Comrade Army General Martin Dzur for his cordiality, directness, and sincerity, as well as his high standards and intolerance of anything that hampered our progress. His strength, inexhaustible energy, wisdom, prudence, and party principledness sprang from loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to the working people. They manifested themselves in his fervent love for his homeland and his native region and in his sincere friendship for the Soviet Union and our other allies. He rated highly the results of the work of his colleagues and of all members of the Army and the creative activity of every person. His patriotism and internationalism, filled with concrete deeds, and his firm belief that everyone must contribute all his strength, abilities, knowledge, and talents to the development of the socialist society and to ensuring its defense, won him the recognition and respect of all those who knew him. [end recording]

After the funeral oration by Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the USSR, made a speech in which he said, among other things, the following:

[Begin Sokolov recording in Russian with superimposed translation] The whole life of Martin Dzur is a shining example of boundless commitment to the Communist Party and to the people, and of selfless service to the cause of the defense of his socialist homeland. Martin Dzur, a worthy combatant of World War II, took part, in the ranks of the Czechoslovak Brigade and subsequently of the Czechoslovak Army Corps, in the battle for the Soviet Ukraine and at the Dukla Pass for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist occupiers, and, in this way, made a significant contribution to our common victory.

The Soviet people and the working people of the socialist countries know that in all positions entrusted to him by the CPCZ Martin Dzur always showed a great sense of responsibility, exceptional organizational abilities, creative ideas, initiative, high standards, and passion. He stood out for his deep military knowledge and understanding of military life. Army General Martin Dzur was for many years the head of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, during which he strove fruitfully and with great energy to strengthen the defense capability of his country -- the fighting power of the Czechoslovak People's Army. He paid constant attention to ensuring that modern equipment was provided, to maintaining high standards of training for military cadres, and to training and educating members of the Army.

[Prague television in Czech and Slovak at 1830 GMT on 21 January in a similar report carries a longer recorded version of Solokov's speech. At this point it adds:

["Today, as we pay our final respects to Martin Dzur, we pay tribute to his merit in consoldiating friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people and their armed forces, in strengthening the unity and fighting comradeship of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The cohesion of the fraternal nations and armies, their unwavering fidelity to the ideals of communism, to the ideals of socialist internationalism, and to the glorious revolutionary, fighting, and working traditions, is the source of our strength and inseparability.

[The greater the combat strength and combat readiness of the armies of the socialist community, the more closely their ranks stand together, the more reliably the peaceful work of our nations is ensured, and the more successful the fight is for lasting world peace.

["Dear comrades, as we say our farewell to Army General Martin Dzur, we express, on behalf of the delegations representing the member-states of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and on their authority, our deep sympathy and feelings of fraternal solidarity to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, all the Czechoslovak people, and the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

["We express our most sincere condolences to the family, relatives, and loved ones of Martin Dzur. At this sad moment today, the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the fraternal soiclaist countries lower their combat banners in deference to the legacy of a true son of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people, Army General Martin Dzur."]

Martin Dzur will remain in all our memories as a convinced Communist and Leninist, an example of a talented leading worker, and a man of great spirit and personal charisma.

[Prague television adds: "His name and shining memory will remain forever in the minds and hearts of our nations. We say our last farewell to you, our dear friend and comrade-in-arms."] [end recording]

Husak Meets Sokolov, Kulikov

LD211408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at Prague Castle today. A conversation took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere during which topical questions of the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army as well as the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-states was discussed.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the president of the Republic. Admiral (?Tsvet Turno), assistant to the Soviet defense minister was also present.

Pact Leaders Received

LD211254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received the defense ministers of Warsaw Pact member-states who, as heads of the military delegations of their countries, are attending the funeral of Army General Martin Dzur.

Present at the meeting were: Marshal Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the Soviet Union; Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR; Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Also present was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

During the meeting, the ministers of defense and the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces expressed deep sympathy on the death of Army General Martin Dzur: in return, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed sincere gratitude. He stressed that the Czechoslovak People's Army will, in the interests of strengthening the defense ability of our countries and the preservation of peace, continue to participate in deepening the fraternal cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member states' armies.

The meeting was also attended by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and first deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of Defense; and lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the president of the Republic.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INAUGURATION

LD220957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0322 GMT 22 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honcker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ronald Reagan on the start of his second term of office. In the telegram, Erich Honecker affirms that the further constructive shaping of relations between the GDR and the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence would serve effective mutual cooperation as well as the strengthening of world peace.

REAGAN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS COMMENTED ON

LD212343 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Joerg Otto report from Washington]

[Text] Today, Ronald Reagan was sworn in for the second time as president of the United States. Following that, he made his inauguration speech. Here is a report from Washington by Joerg Otto.

[Otto] This address, strongly laced with the patriotic cliches, was actually intended to be held in the open against a background of thousands of cheering supporters. However, because of the extremely cold weather prevailing here, the show business parts of the inauguration had to be dispensed with, but the event was televised.

Watched by invited guests and millions of television viewers, the President painted a rosy picture of the future. He spoke of general economic growth, peace, and security. Again Reagan invoked the myth that everybody can supposedly achieve success and prosperity in the U.S. society. Millions have been forced to experience something quite different in the last 4 years. The participants in protest rallies that took place on Saturday and Monday gave a completely different assessment of his policies. The prominent black American civil rights activist Jesse Jackson emphasized that, quote, Reagan knows only one America -- the America of the millionaires -- while poverty is spreading at the bottom end of the social ladder, unquote. The accumulation of ever newer weapons, he said, does not bring more security, but devours those resources that are urgently needed to combat unemployment, hunger, and poverty in this ever so wealthy country. Stop the welfare cuts; We demand jobs, not arms; and United States out of Central America -- these slogans could be read on posters and banners held out towards the President as he rode in his black limousine to his inauguration at the Capitol.

The question is whether or not he listens to these voices: Is his conservative government prepared to revise its previous policies, to limit arms, to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, to reduce the huge budget deficit, and to solve serious social problems? Ronald Reagan's inaugural speech gave no indication of such a change. In the next budget plan, which Reagan intends to submit shortly, full-scale savings are to be made, but again it is above all the welfare programs that are to be cut still further. The arms budget, on the other hand, is to reach a record high. To be sure, the President did say in his speech that he would seek a reduction of nuclear weapons in the forthcoming negotiations with the Soviet Union. However, at the same time he emphasized that there was still much to be done in the arms sphere, that above all the space weapons program is to be consistently pursued in Reagan's second term of office.

Again the President ignored the warning voices from his own country. Stephen Solarz, House of Representatives' member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed emphatic support today for limiting the testing and deployment of space weapons. This is indispensible, he wrote in an article, for bringing about agreements on the reduction of strategic weapons amd medium-range missiles. Solarz recommended that the United States declare its readiness to give up its first-strike potential, and added that demanding unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union could only lead to the failure of the talks.

It remains to be seen whether the President will be ready to heed these voices in the future.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND URGES FURTHER DISARMAMENT STEPS

LD191001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN) -- On Saturday, 19 January, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND calls for several immediate steps toward arms limitation and disarmament, steps to be taken even before the agreed negotiations between the USSR and United States.

In a commentary, the leading GDR paper calls the Geneva agreement a "first step on an undoubtedly long and difficult path." However, a number of nuclear disarmament questions could be solved now, "even if or especially they are not be subjects of future disarmament negotiations."

Thus, no negotiations are needed for the remaining nuclear powers, following the lead of the USSR and China, to commit themselves not to be first to use nuclear weapons. "This merely requires a national decision by those states. It would be a truly great step forward if everyone were to follow the Soviet example, for if no state is to be first to use nuclear weapons, then logically, no such weapons will be used.

The paper continues that it would be relatively uncomplicated, assuming there is good will on the part of all concerned, to bring about an agreement to leave nuclear stockpiles at their present level and not to add new nuclear weapons, as proposed by the USSR. "No body would lose if the existing approximate balance for these weapons were to be 'frozen' at the present level. On the contrary, such an agreement could only improve the starting basis for successful negotiations on the three types of weapon."

A further step, the paper notes, could be an agreement covering nuclear arms tests. "Why conduct tests if, as is written in the USSR-U.S. Geneva statement, one is prepared towork out effective accords for preventing an arms race in space and ending the one on earth and for limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and consolidating strategic stability? Again, the Soviet Union proposed such an agreement a long time ago."

Furthermore, the treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the threshold agreement on questions of nuclear arms tests, signed by the USSR and United States years ago, could be put into effect, the paper writes. "All that is required is for the United States to give up its present obstructive attitude."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND summarizes: "Everyone appreciates what it would mean for the future of forthcoming negotiations if this first step, the Geneva accord, were to be quickly followed by others. Even those who obstinately march in the opposite direction, toward a nuclear inferno, understand this. Hence they are doing everything possible to force rather than stop nuclear armament.

Although, and even because, they know that this would make the agreed negotiations pointless and would condemn them to failure, they urge the realization of the insane star wars plan. Those who continue to arm instead of negotiate, or at least continue to arm while negotiating, must be stopped.... We in the GDR say, along with those who share our conviction in other countries: Now, more than ever, we must not sit back. This is the time when everything possible must be done."

NIER DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES WITH SWEDISH OFFICIALS

LD212157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier was received in Stockholm on Monday, 21 January, by the acting foreign minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, Gertrud Sigurdsen. The two praised the good development of bilateral relations to the benefit of both sides, particularly following Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's visit to the GDR last year, and called for the continuation of political dialogue at all levels. This and the further comprehensive development of cooperation could make a major contribution to peace and detente.

In further talks with Pierre Schori, state secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and with Jan Eliasson, under secretary of state, both sides stressed the need to prevent the militarization of space and to end the nuclear arms race on earth. They welcomed the results of the talks between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva on opening fresh negotiations on the entire range of space and nuclear weapons. Kurt Nier paid tribute to the Swedish efforts to set up a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe and a corridor free from nuclear battlefield weapons in central Europe, and affirmed the GDR's support for all constructive measures designed to lessen a nuclear confrontation, limit armaments, and achieve disarmament. The talks passed in a friendly and receptive atmosphere.

FELFE HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD211854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Copenhagen, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and Werner Felfe, member of the GDR State Council and Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke in Copenhagen today in support of the further expansion of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and Denmark, for the mutual benefit of both states and in the interest of securing peace.

Werner Felfe leads a GDR delegation that arrived in Denmark in the morning at the invitation of Agriculture Minister Nils Anker Kofoed, who welcomed the delegation on its arrival in Copenhagen.

NORWEGIAN, UK OFFICIALS RECEIVED IN BERLIN

LD212147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR sees its foremost task as helping to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer in Berlin on Monday, 21 January, when receiving Ambassador Leif Mevik, the head of the Norwegian delegation to the Stockholm conference, and Pauline Neville-Jones, head of the planning staff in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who are visiting Berlin for consultations.

Despite the tense and still dangerous international situation, it is necessary and possible to make a change for the better in international relations. The GDR regards the Soviet-American agreement to conduct negotiations on a range of questions pertaining to space and intermediate range and strategic nuclear weapons as an encouraging sign. Neugebauer affairmed the GDR's full agreement with the views set out in the interview given by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

In the GDR's view, the negotiations at the Stockholm conference must aim at taking substantial political and military measures to lessen military confrontation and reduce military activity. These measures must conform to the principle of equality and equal security. By achieving this goal, the Stockholm conference could make the contribution expected by the nations of Europe to bring about a return to detente and progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Use should now be made of the agreement reached on the working structure of the conference to negotiate constructively and on equal terms on all proposals put forward. Bernhard Neugebauer affirmed the GDR's readiness to continue a constructive dialogue with all forces ready to achieve an understanding in the interest of securing peace and reviving detente.

LANGE RECEIVES FRG GREENS PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD211836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Greens in the FRG Bundestag headed by parliamentary spokeswoman Waltraud Schoppe. The other members were Heidemarie Dann, Birgit Arkenstette, Hannelore Saibold, Hanne-Margret Birckenbach, Monika Hedwig Wagner and Barbara Bussfeld. The delegation is on visit of several days to the GDR at the invitation of the National Executive of the Democratic Women's League.

Inge Lange spoke of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, particularly regarding women. She praised the performance of women and girls in the GDR, who are undertaking great tasks for the strengthening of socialism in all spheres of society with the awareness that the preservation of peace is most important.

Waltraud Schoppe said that the Greens delegation wants to familiarize itself with the policy of the GDR for equality between women and men. They are convinced that the equality of women is accorded great importance in the GDR.

HONECKER PRAISES UN IN MESSAGE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

LD191029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0742 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR will consistently maintain its efforts to realize the main task of the United Nations with all the means at its disposal. This was affirmed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in a greetings telegram to Javier Perez de Cuellar, general secretary of the United Nations, on his 65th birthday.

"Your persistent work for UN objectives and your urgent appeal to do everything possible in order to prevent nuclear war are of great importance in view of the threatening deterioration of the international situation, and are highly appreciated in the GDR," the telegram reads.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INAUGURATION

LD211848 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the United States.

NAGY, VARKONYI RECEIVE ADELMAN FOR 'BRIEF VISIT'

LD181820 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI) -- Kenneth Adelman, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) of the United States, paid a brief visit to Budapest. Kenneth Adelman held talks with Janos Nagy, secretary of state for the Foreign Ministry, and met Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi.

NEW PRICE INCREASES ENUMERATED, EXPLAINED

Increases Announced

AU220755 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jan 85 p 4

[MT report: "Statement of the Council of Ministers on the Increase of Consumer Prices and Services and on Measures Affecting the Population's Incomes"]

[Text] In line with the provisions of the people's economy plan for 1985, the government has made a decision on raising the prices of several products and services as of 21 January 1985; at the same time, it has adopted social and demographic policy measures and other measures affecting the population's incomes.

I.

According to the people's economy plan, the consumer price level can increase by 7 percent in 1985, with the official, central price increases accounting for 3 percent.

Preserving the balanced budget, the promotion of rational and economical energy consumption, and the increase in production costs and the reduction of subsidies make these increases necessary.

Milk and milk products will be 28-29 percent more expensive on average. Within this group, the price of cow's milk will increase 27 percent; the price of cheese by an average 40 percent; the price of sour milk by 17 percent, and the price of curd cheese by 34 percent. Instead of 6 forints, 100 grams of butter will cost 7.70 forints. Among the types of cheese, instead of 53 forints, Port Salut cheese will cost 77 forints.

Rama [brand name] margarine will cost 17.50 forints instead of 13.80 forints. The consumer price of sugar will be higher by an average of 16 percent. Thus, for example, 1 kg of granulated sugar will cost 25 forints instead of 21.50 forints.

Among canned products, the price of canned meat and canned meat-based foods and canned fish will increase 9-10 percent.

The price of frozen meat and frozen meat-based foods will increase 16-18 percent, and that of canned fruit, quick-frozen vegetable dishes and semi-finished foods without meat will increase 11-12 percent. Thus, for example, canned meat will increase from 16.10 forints to 17.50 forints; the price of 200-gram tenderloin rolls will increase from 18.50 to 21.30 forints; and a half-kilogram of quick-frozen green peas will cost 23.60 forints instead of 20 forints. The price of certain vegetable-based canned food will also increase. Thus, for example, a 5/4 [measure as published] bottle of cucumbers will cost 20.20 forints instead of 18.70 and 5.70 forint-size tomato-spread will cost 6.10 forints. There will be no change in the price of baby food.

Confectionary products will be more expensive by an average of 5.5 percent, including an average 10 percent increase in the price of candies, a 5-6 percent increase in the price of chocolate, and a 15 percent price increase in domestically produced cocoa powder. Thus for example, strawberry-filled candy will cost 4.70 per 100 grams instead of 4.30; and the price of a 200-gram gold cocoa powder will increase from 28.60 forints to 33.50. The price of a 100-gram standard chocolate bar and milk chocolate will increase from 20 forints to 21 forints. There will be no change in the price of several other confectionary products, including household cookies and other non-filled cookies, and diebetic chocolate.

As a result of the increase in food prices, the prices of the catering industry and workplace catering will also increase. In the field of workplace catering, the enterprises can take upon themselves the increase in expenses, or a part of it, if they possess resources of their own. There will be no change in the price of child, student, and social institution catering, as the state will compensate for the increase in expenses.

There will be an average 25 percent increase in the price of coal, briquette, firewood, gas, and district heating; an average 30 percent increase in the price of coke, household fuel oil, and propane-butane gas; and an average 18 percent increase in the price of electric energy. Thus, for example, in Budapest, 1 quintal of mixed coal will cost 56.50 forints instead of 45.10; 1 quintal of Dorog briquettes, 94 forints instead of 75.20; 1 quintal of firewood, 97.50 forints instead of 78; and of egg-coke, 253.30 forints instead of 196.40. The price of household fuel oil will increase from 4.80 forints to 6.20 per litre. In order to limit the utilization of propane-butane gas for heating purposes, a seasonal price will be introduced. Thus, gas in 11.5 kg containers will cost 6.60 forints per kilogram in the heating season (between 15 October and 15 April) instead of 4.40 forints, and in the non-heating season it will cost 4.80 instead of 4.40.

The price of district heating per cubic meter of air will increase from 23.40 forints to 28.80 as of 21 January, and the price of district hot water supply will increase from 10.20 forints per cubic meter of water to 13.50 forints.

The electric energy cost will uniformly increase on a national scale by 25 fillers per kilowatt-hour. The price of night-rate electric current measured separately will increase from 60 to 70 fillers per kilowatt-hour. The increased price is payable to the electric energy and piped gas supplier based on consumption registered after 21 March.

The price of postal services will rise by an average 85 percent. Within this group, there will be a greater increase in the price of postage on letters and postcards. The postage stamp for a standard letter will increase from 2 forints to 4, and of a postcard from 1 to 2 forints. The price of some other postal services such as domestic money orders, home delivery of packages, sending of postal packages to socialist countries, and special services will increase to a lesser extent.

Beginning 1 February, urban transport fees will increase on a differential basis by an average of 55-60 percent. The price of one-line tickets will double. Concerning general one-month season tickets, the price of a monthly streetcar ticket in Budapest will increase from 45 to 75 forints; the price of a combined season ticket will increase from 110 to 170 forints; and the price increase for season tickets in the provincial towns will be in proportion to this. There will be no change in the price of student and pensioner season tickets.

The consumer price of books published after 21 January will increase by an average of 7 percent. There will be no change in the consumer price of schoolbooks.

The price of theater, concert, movie, variety theater, and circus tickets will increase by an average of 15 percent. The price increase will be implemented differentially and gradually. There will be no change in the price of season tickets already purchased.

From 1 April on there will be an increase in the price of vacations sponored by the National Council of Trade Unions -- during high season by 12 forints per day, in other seasons by 7 forints per day, which is an average increase of 10-15 percent.

As a result of the price increases in imported items, the consumer prices of private cars will increase during the course of the first quarter by an average of 3-4 percent, depending on the model.

II.

The population's income for 1985 was determined by taking into consideration the price increases. According to this, in 1985 the population's income from work will increase 8 percent, and its financial social income will increase by 9 percent. Average wages -- as a joint result of wage and income regulations, certain wage measures, and the utilization of wage preferences -- will increase 7-7.5 percent.

In addition to the automatic pension increase, which is customary at the beginning of the year, beginning in January pensions lower than 3,000 forints per month, pension-like provision, the marriage allowance, and the child care allowance will be supplemented by 80 forints per month. The family allowance, the income supplement paid to single child families, and scholarships will be supplemented by 40 forints per child per month. The allowance for families of three and more children will increase 70-120 forints per child per month; thus, in all cases the sum of the supplement per child in large families will be 840 forints per month. The increased pensions will be paid in January. The increased family allowances and scholarships will be paid to those involved beginning in February. Active workers will be entitled to personal price compensation. At the same time, employers can give an unconditional wage increase of 50 forints per month because of their wage development possibilities.

The state support provided for families with three or more children to build or buy homes will increase by 40,000 forints per family. From January on, university and college students are also entitled to a child-care allowance. The raw material norm per meal of the general meals provided by schools will increase by 1 forint, and the increase will be covered by the budget.

Sick pay and child-birth allowances will be calculated on the basis of wages without pension fund payments (net wages). The amount of sick pay proportionate to full income will be 75 percent also for those just beginning their careers. The amount will be 80 percent beginning on the 31st day of sickness, and 85 percent beginning on the 91st day of sickness.

There will be no break in the receipt of sick day during hospitalization; the full sick pay allowance covers that period, too. The new sick pay calculation will be in force for those placed on the sick list in January. Modification of the sick pay system, although it reduces the payment of sick pay as a whole, is nevertheless more favorable for those on the sick list for a longer time, or for those requiring hospital care.

Beginning in February, there will be a 50 percent increase in the scholarship amount for apprentice skilled workers.

Effective 1 March, there will be a child-care benefit system. Mothers with children less than 1 year old and mothers giving birth after 1 March are entitled to this benefit. The amount of this benefit will generally be the same as that of sick pay, but it cannot be smaller than the minimum personal old-age pension, and it cannot be bigger than double this sum. According to this, the child-care benefit in 1985 can be calculated between 2250-4500 forints. The child care benefit is equivalent to the mother's net wages when the latter does not exceed 2250 forints. This measure is a first step of the process in the wake of which the child-care benefit will gradually become an allowance proportionate to the mother's wages. Spreading the child-care benefit for children over the age of one is planned for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Beginning 1 September, the maternity grant will increase by 4 weeks, and one-time maternity aid will increase from 2,500 to 4,000 forints. Child care sick pay will be available beginning in September for children up to 10 years of age, instead of the current 6 years of age.

Urban Transport Fare Increases

LD191216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Now, listen to the report of our correspondent, Gyorgy Polez, on the new urban transport rates:

[Polez] In Budapest and in the cities where it is possible to travel with previously purchased through-tickets on tramways, buses, and trolleys, the present tickets can be used until the end of the year, but beginning 1 February two of them must be endorsed [as heard]. Henceforth, tramway and trolley tickets will be 2 forints in Budapest; provincial tramway tickets will cost the same, while the bus through-ticket will be 3 forints in Budapest and 4 forints in the countryside. Those people who use the Szeged trolley in southern Hungary must also pay 4 forints for each trip. It will be possible to travel on the Budapest cog railway for 3 forints, and on the metro it will be necessary to drop 3 forints into the slot-machine.

There are ticket-issuing machines on the buses of four Volan enterprises -- those of Bekescsaba, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, and Szekszard. Thses machines will issue tickets when 2 forints are dropped in twice. Elsewhere, it will be possible to buy tickets from conductors for 4 forints.

Prices of the most frequently used season tickets will be as follows: in Budapest, the tramway season ticket will be 75 forints, in the countryside it will be 45 forints. It will be possible to purchase combined season-tickets in Budapest for 170 forints, and in the countryside for 160 forints. The single-route bus ticket will be 90 forints in Budapest, and 70-80 forints in the large provincial towns. The price of the monthly season tickets of pensioners and students will not change either in the capital or in the countryside.

This time, 10 percent of the extra revenue originating from the price increases will remain at the transport enterprises. This will amount to some 120 million forints nationally per year, and 60 million forints of this will go to the Budapest transport enterprise.

Marjai Interviewed

LD202221 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 85

["The Week" program: Moderator Janos Hajdu interviews Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai in studio -- live]

[Text] [Hajdu] In order to meet your interest and deserve your trust, we must speak of whatever concerns all of us. This week the government was compelled to announce significant price increases that affect all of us. Our guest in the studio is Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

I think I am not mistaken, Comrade Marjai, in thinking that my colleagues and I were right when we decided to reverse the usual order of this program and begin not with international politics, but with the price increases that greatly affect all of us, concerning which you were kind enough to undertake the practically and emotionally difficult task of commenting on them.

I will start by saying that as long as a year ago it was the case, even though the party and government also announced in advance that price increases would take place -- nor have they come unexpectedly now -- that public opinion, viewing the problems affecting the country, put inflation first, the general state of the economy second, and only then international problems, in other words, peace and the question of whether peace would remain stable. In Hungary, this was quite a significant change in the public mood; nonetheless, you were once again obliged to implement serious measures. Why?

[Marjai] Look, one must look back in this connection. We have had a flexible price system for some time now. We have a flexible price system, which has played a significant role in the development of living standards, which are a truly historic achievement in the life of the Hungarian people and which can also stand up to international comparison.

There has been great pressure on this flexible price system. Since 1979 there have been periodic central price measures once or twice. Since that time, we have lived and must live with these price measures. It is very difficult to get used to them, even if we understand the reason for them. Thus, it is perfectly understandable that, despite the fact that this was in a Central Committee resolution, that it was set out in detail at a National Assembly session, that it was included in the resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the plan -- despite all this, the price increases are having an unfavorable effect on the population, on everyone, including my own family.

This is one of the things that I wanted to say. This is something that we know and understand. It must be added that the policy regarding consumer prices is only one aspect of an entire system of interconnections, one aspect of the economic plan, and only one aspect, even if it is an important and indispensible aspect.

What are the facts? Today, too, the facts are that in a country in such a difficult economic position as ours, we must maintain economic equilibrium, preserve the economy's capacity to function, preserve our credit-worthiness, and maintain possibilities for further development. We are not yet out of this difficult economic situation. It is no use to occasionally try and tell ourselves that we are over it. There is a very considerable task facing us requiring very great efforts on our part.

Now, the main task for the period since 1979, both in relation to the past and the present, is to improve the performance of society and the economy.

If we do this we can stand on our own feet, maintain ourselves, and be able to make further progress. This is the fundamental issue: improving our performance.

Reducing consumption is actually only a subsidiary aspect; We must hold back consumption to the extent to which we are unable to improve our performance. Reduced consumption has been achieved in part by ending the rise in living standards -- and this was the smaller step, albeit the more painful one for the people -- and in part by holding back and steadily reducing investments. This is felt by the population to a lesser extent now, but will have serious consequences for our own generation as well as our children and grandchildren unless we can do something to change it.

Necessity and compulsion: This has been emphasized many times; however, we must clearly perceive and understand the reasons that prompted us to introduce these measures. We did so for the sake of a single important consideration: in order to avoid much greater troubles, in order to get out of this difficult economic situation as soon as possible. This is something that must be even added to be background of the price policy.

Now, the price policy has long-term elements as well. These must also be stated in order to remind ourselves even at a time when anger and passions are uppermost and we are not thinking matters over. Maintaining the market equilibrium for consumer goods and maintaining the incentives of producers in order to achieve these is a long-term task that must be taken into consideration today as well as in the future. The elimination of distortions in the price system inherited from the earlier period of development has begun, is under way, and will continue. The essence of this, and the main task, is to ensure that the structure of consumption becomes more rational, that it is in line with our level of development, that it is more just, and that we do not subsidize those who do not need this. The entire system must be clearer, more consistent, and more just.

What has emerged from all this? That is where the great burden is. What has emerged from all this is that between 1973 and 1979, as a result of the radical price changes and the economic crisis that shook the entire world around us, we spent more than we produced. The difference is manifesting itself in the great stock of debt we are carrying on our backs. The burdens of this great debt are considerably greater than what we believed at the time.

[Hajdu] At this point, you must allow me to interpose a question that may be connected with what you have just said, namely, that we are carrying burdens. It has become noticeable to our viewers who attentively follow economic processes that in a number of countries inflation is now being successfully combated in comparison to past years. In other words, price increases are lower than in our country. I would also add that there are quite a few countries, both in our area and far away, where economic growth is faster than here.

[Marjai] Yes, that is the case or, rather, that is true in part. Yet, I must return to what I was saying just now. What has been built on top of a normal, flexible price policy, which in itself would have meant only a slight increase in prices over those years, has been a further edifice in the form of a large debt burden and the requirement of repaying it, and repaying it on time. This has helped shape our price policy, the objective of which was to limit consumption so we could carry on with our repayments.

[Hajdu] That is understandable.

[Marjai] Yes, indeed.

For that reason, it was also necessary to accelerate the reduction in subsidies so there would be reserves from which the payments could be made. Then there came another explosion in prices in 1980 that occurred at our expense. Since then there has been, to a lesser extent, a movement in prices in both directions, yet, all in all, these price movements have increased our costs or, as we put it in professional terms, our terms of trade have further deteriorated. Let me illustrate the extent of that burden with just one figure. Over a period of 4 years, we spent 200 billion forints on servicing our debt.

[Hajdu] Could you illustrate this with something because the ordinary person does not understand this figure in itself.

[Marjai] Well, 200 billion forints is more than we spend on all investments in the socialist section each year. It is somewhat less than the amount we pay out every year in the form of wages and incomes.

[Hajdu] Yes, we can make some sense of that.

[Marjai] So that is an extremely large burden. This whole issue is one of constraint and necessity and not one of free choice. This is a difficult matter and a painful process. Yet, it is still the least painful of the options from which we could choose.

[Hajdu] Now let me refer back to my earlier question of whether inflation in our country is going up faster than in most other European countries while our economy is growing at a slower rate than that of several countries comparable to us.

[Marjai] Yes, indeed, that is true, although certain corrections need to be added to it. I have already referred to this. First, living standards have declined even in the most developed and richest countries during this period, that is, if we consider the period since 1973.

[Hajdu] In other words, you mean the period since the first energy crisis.

[Marjai] Yes. Living standards declined, social welfare provisions were cut, and mass unemployment arose then and has existed ever since. This has been the case in a substantial number of countries, including countries a great deal richer and more developed than ours. Second, those countries had to work through inflation raging at a much higher level than that of our own worst rate of inflation, which reached 8 percent last year. Let me just cite the example of Switzerland, one of the world's most stable countries that even profits from economic crises because capital always flees to Switzerland whenever endangered from any side. Yet there was even a year in Switzerland when the retail price level increased by 9.8 percent. Then there is the case of the United Kingdom. There was a year in Britain when the retail inflation rate was above 24 percent. Then there are countries where inflation is not publicized or where it appears in a different guise, that is to say, in shortages of goods and other negative phenomena. That is something Hungarians do not like and would find even harder to accept.

Now, our own inflation rate in the years 1973-78 moved between 2 and 5 percent per annum. Even in the year when our inflation rate was highest, we remained under 5 percent. I must also add, [passage indistinct].

Havasi Comments

LD192007 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Workers' Guard meetings are being held everywhere in the country. Sandor Forgacs reports on the Komarom meeting of the Workers' guard.

[Forgacs] The Komarom Workers' Guard held a meeting this morning attended by Ferenc Havasi, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, and Sandor Borbely, Central Committee member and national commander of the Workers' Guard. The meeting was also attended by leaders of the party, state, and social organs of the county.

Sandor Borbely decorated nine Workers' Guards with various classes of the 'For Service to the Country' medal. The newly admitted members were sworn in. They were also greeted by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

[Begin Havasi recording] First of all, permit me to thank you for inviting me here. I am pleased to be able to participate in the Komarom unit meeting. I have been entrusted with the task of speaking to this unit meeting on behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, not only to those Workers' Guards who are present here, the Workers' Guard of Komarom, but to the Workers' Guards of the whole country. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks, on behalf of the Central Committee, to the Workers' Guards of the country and to congratulate those who were decorated in 1984 in the course of the training and who attained results that rightly express the fact that they worked harder than the average, for there are many such Workers' Guards, as we can see by reading the press, in Budapest, Borsod, the Great Plains, and every part of the country. I would like to thank the commanders of the National Workers' Guard for directing and leading the practice, work, and preparation of the Workers' Guards in a successful manner over the past year.

I think we must speak separately of those Workers' Guards in 1984 who worked in the economic construction sphere in an outstanding manner, and who are present now in the fight against the cold weather. These Workers' Guards are working at their workplaces at the railways, at the mines, in the various energy spheres, and everywhere fighting to ensure that we wage this battle with the least possible pain and losses.

Gradually, a national picture for 1984 is emerging. We can safely say that the targets the Central Committee and the government set themselves in 1984 have been essentially realized. The economy developed in line with the plans for 1984 even a little bit better, to everyone's pleasure, I think. Since 1978 there has not been a single year in Hungary when national income increased 3 percent, industrial production that is, and when agricultural output increased 2.5-3 percent. However, 1984 was such a year. We produced more than 15 million metric tons of grain -- there has never been so much grain produced in Hungary -- and 160 kilograms of meat per capita, of which we ate about half and exported the other half. We succeeded in 1984 in achieving a favorable foreign trade balance of more than $600 million and we fulfilled our socialist trade turnover in a more balanced manner than had been planned.

Now 1985 is under way. The calculations at the enterprises are still under way, the plans for 1985 are still being refined. Everywhere these include the flowering buds, the signs, of the national idea that in 1985 we must enliven production a little, enliven the progress of the economy, its development, and in this connection, we must also improve our position in general.

These days, today and tomorrow, there is a slightly bitter taste in our mouths; the measures relating to consumer prices have been announced today, the measures relating to prices have been announced, and the measures relating to wage development and certain social policy measures have also been announced. I think it is perfectly natural and normal that today everyone is calculating the sums by which life is going to cost more. This is what is in people's heads today, these are the things that weigh heavily in the calculations, rather than those measures intended to counterbalance the losses, or rather, which are intended to counterbalance them to some extent.

What I would like to say here today is that no one makes, no one introduces measures of this sort with a light heart. These are measures born of necessity, measures that are forced on us, and at such times, in the first hours, in the first days, one cannot begrudge it if people do not believe that 1985 will be the year in which, taken as a whole on a society-wide scale, the decline in real wages will be stopped. This is something that will perhaps be felt more towards the end of the year, in the second half of the year, rather than now at the beginning of the year. Thus, there is not, and there will not be, a single family who will measure, either on wage development or social policy and demographic policy, the attention and consideration that the government pays him. Today, the fact that the government gives back society 50 billion forints under various headings while taking away 36 billion will not be the center of attention: it will be forgotten altogether. I think that at a time like this, under such circumstances as these, we cannot expect either enthusiastic agreement or enthusiasm from anyone.

On the other hand, we can expect understanding. I think we can rightly expect understanding and patience, as well as hard work, and with that it will be possible to arise from the nadir. We are convinced that it is possible to rise from it. I have mentioned that the 1985 plan is the first in 6 years that contains movement in a favorable direction. If we wish to attain our goals not from prices or earnings limitations like this, then we must start out from the other side, namely production. It is here that it is possible to plan and implement well-founded, long-term measures, that will make this sort of thing unnecessary and avoidable. We are preparing in 1985 for the congress as well as for the 40th anniversary of our liberation. A significant portion of party report meetings have been held by now and others are underway throughout the country debating the Central Committee guidelines. I believe it worthwhile to recall that when examining our possibilities and living conditions, we must compare these to our achievements to see whether we live better or worse in comparison to them. We must compare them with our possibilities to see how far we exploit them, and we must measure them by the requirements. However, the only way these can be seen and thought of is by asserting that if we have certain requirements and these are increasing, then our productivity must also increase. [end recording]

[Reporter] We have reported on Ferenc Havasi's speech at the Komarom Workers' Guard meeting. When our colleague sent in this report, the Politburo member had not yet finished his speech. In later bulletins we shall give further details.

Government Spokesman Comments

LD191906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Jan 85

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with State Secretary Dr Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Government Information Office, by unidentified correspondent -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] As we informed you in the news, beginning 21 January the retail price of several products and services will rise.

A communique appeared in today's papers concerning the price hikes and the measures affecting the incomes of the population. I assume that you have already read these, and I am sure that it has occurred to you that in the past, as well as in a certain radio and television statements, it was said that despite external circumstances, which developed even more unfavorably than expected, we preserved our international solvency, the balance of our economy improved, and on a society-wide scale we succeeded in preserving our living standard. Now, despite this, we are forced to increase prices.

Are not the improving situation and the price hikes mutually exclusive categories? This question is addressed to State Secretary Dr Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Government Information Office, who is speaking here in the capacity of government spokesman:

[Banyasz] Look, I believe that in the present situation the improving economic trends and the price hikes are not mutually exclusive categories, but rather categories that are in harmony with each other. In our country, price policy has also made a contribution to the development of promising trends by providing incentives for economic production, for exports, for rational management, and for sober consumption. It is perfectly true that the consistent economic policy of recent years and successful implementation of the plan for 1984 provided rather better conditions than before for the development of living standards. If this year, in 1985, we work even better, more cleverly, and more successfully, the income of our population can further increase and the process of decline in real wages -- a process which has unfortunately lasted several years -- can be halted.

[Correspondent] I imagine everyone is aware of the fact that changes in the price level are influenced by many different factors. Of these, the two most important are perhaps on the one hand the development of foreign trade and on the other hand the level of organization and success of our own work. How do the present price increases relate to one and the other?

[Banyasz] It is generally known in our country that the Hungarian economy is open. The economy developed in this way through the centuries, in other words historically, and not because some people decided that it should be so at some point in time somewhere. As a result of our situation, our endowments, we would be unable to make a living without active participation in world trade.

[Correspondent] Naturally, because of this we are susceptible to changes in price levels on the world market.

[Banyasz] Yes, the changing prices on the world market affect us, for better or worse. It is in our fundamental interest to keep exports high and at the same time to be economical in relation to imports. This is facilitated by changes in wholesale and retail prices. In the present instance as well, there are consumer goods whose price must be increased because of an increase in the import price of the good in question.

[Correspondent] All this so far has concerned the external markets. What about our own work?

[Banyasz] Unquestionably, the basic factors are the standard and success of our own work. It is not the case that it is just prices that affect production; first and foremost production affects prices. The endeavor to ensure that prices are in line with the cost of production is very sensible. However, it is another matter as to how far these costs are justified in various instances and where they are located on the international scale. Let us confess. There is a great deal to be done everywhere in relation to reducing production costs.

[Correspondent] Well, yes. It has often been said that if we want prices to express the real value of goods, then we must abolish, or at least reduce, certain subsidies. At the same time, it is also obvious that because of political, mostly sociopolitical considerations, price supports will remain for many goods. What is the situation at present? What further ideas does the government have concerning subsidies?

[Banyasz] There are several reasons for eliminating or reducing subsides or price supports. First to reduce the burden on the state budget. Second to provide more effective incentives for producers, Third, to provide a more effective regulation of earnings and consumption. It cannot be denied that the unjustied subsidy provided for certain products motivates spendthrift consumption. This is something that we certainly cannot permit ourselves.

[Correspondent] Yes, but the situation is nevertheless such that there are and obviously will continue to be goods and services for which subsides will remain.

[Banyasz] That is so. There are goods and services whose subvention will continue and, what is more, will continue even in the long term. Many goods in the sphere of mass consumption, such as milk and milk products, health care, education, mass transportation, many cultural goods and services, to mention only a few of the important ones, belong to this category. I am convinced that in this area social demands and needs are involved whose satisfaction a socialist country can never make fully dependent on the financial circumstances of its citizens.

[Correspondent] So in the final analysis there are subsidies that will remain unchanged, and there are subsidies that should not be merely reduced but -- let us state it quite frankly -- completely eliminated. Is that so?

[Banyasz] Yes, that is so. However, retail price hikes need not necessarily accompany the dismantling of subsidies. There is a much better solution. That solution is a reduction in the production cost of the goods in question. When that happens, both the producer and the consumer retain the same amount of money. It is extremely desirable that whenever this can be achieved, for whatever goods or services, the latter solution should come about in the future.

[Correspondent] Obviously you must have heard many times the statement to the effect that the real problem is not that prices are rising but rather that price hikes are not followed by wage hikes. What will happen this year in relation to wages? Can we expect measures to supplement incomes? I am thinking here primarily of pensioners, families with small children, young married couples with several children.

[Banyasz] As the government communique published in this morning's newspapers reveals, as a consequence of the combined effect of the planned wage hikes, social policy, and demographic policy measures, the total income of the population on a society-wide scale will increase rather more than the prices. The plan for the current year anticipates that the total income of the population and the incomes deriving from work will increase 8 percent and social incomes paid in cash will increase 9 percent.

[Correspondent] And what about the price level?

[Banyasz] The plan prescribes a 7-percent increase in the price level. In other words, we wish to half the reduction in real wages; what is more, if this year the planned performance is achieved, real wages can also increase slightly.

[Correspondent] In order to realize the plan, I believe it is necessary to improve our work quite considerably.

[Banyasz] It is perfectly true that everything now depends on considerably improving our work. What we need is more clever, more thoughtful, better, better organized, and higher-quality work everywhere, at management level just as much as in the workshops. I believe that the new wage and income regulation provides greater opportunities than hitherto for the material recognition of this work.

[Correspondent] What you have said on this issue has a general validity, but I would like you to say a few words more regarding pensioners specifically.

[Banyasz] Concerning the pensioners, those in a more difficult position, at present our possibilities permit the implementation of a countervailing action only to the extent and scope outlined in the government communique. It must beunderstood, however, that these social political and demographic political measures are not unique and exceptional, but rather are parts of a very carefully considered process.

[Correspondent] Am I to understand this to mean that the government has a program worked out for this?

[Banyasz] Yes, the government has a program for this, but the extent of the further measures and the timing of their introduction depend on our financial possibilities, in other words, to repeat once again, on the success of our work.

[Correspondent] I believe that the following question is one that pensioners raise most often: Should not price checks be made more frequently? In fact, it is not so much this that they ask, but rather whether sanctions employed against unpermitted price rises should not be more stringent.

[Banyasz] They should definitely be more stringent, particularly since a considerable percentage of the 7-percent increase in the planned price level arises in the so-called free-price category. Precisly for this reason maintaining checks is not an easy task. But the government and, on the basis of the instructions issued by the government, the price control authorities, first and foremost the National Material and Price Office, are determined to control free prices and prevent them from running away. However, the same must be done by the councils, and the controls of our entire society, including the press, should be directed to this end.

[Correspondent] Well, since you have mentioned the press and social openness, let me ask you here, at the end of this conversation, about one other, in my opinion not insignificant, matter. Let us be frank: The regulation of prices and the making of the announcement is not a very popular task. At the same time, we all know that it is unavaoidable. As the government spokesman, what significance do you attribute to this sort of important public announcement? To be more precise, what connection do you see between the mood of society and social openness?

[Banyasz] I consider the connection between them to be extremely close. In my opinion, the announcement of unpopular but necessary decisions is nothing new in our country. We have become accustomed to the party and government speaking frankly and openly to the inhabitants of the country, even regarding the most sensitive issues and difficult tasks. They are determined to present not only the decisions but also the reasons and motives for them to the public, so people can understand them. After all, only by so doing can the government help the people see clearly what is incumbent on them and what they can do to improve the situation of the country and their own fate.

In other words, I am convinced that this frank, realistic, and open policy is the only one that can serve the fundamental interests of the country. This has been to date and will remain in the future the basis of our national consensus.

NORWAY'S WILLOCH CONTINUES VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Received by Kadar

LD181532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Janos Kadar met the Norwegian head of government in the parliament building. The first secretary of the Central Committee and Kaare Willoch exchanged opinions on the international situation and issues of European security and cooperation, and they reviewed the development of Hungarian-Norwegian relations. Premier Gyorgy Lazar was also present at the meeting. Deputy President of the Presidential Council Rezo Trautmann also received the Norwegian head of government in the afternoon.

Holds Press Conference

LD181929 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar has met with the Norwegian head of government in the parliament building.

During the afternoon the Norwegian prime minister gave a press conference. This program was represented at the press conference by Eva Vertes:

The joint intention of the Hungarian and Norwegian Governments is to expand cultural and economic relations between the two countries. This was announced by Kaare Willoch, who spoke about his talks in Budapest at the press conference held late this afternoon. He said he found the talks interesting, and described the atmosphere as open and frank. Bilateral and international topics were also discussed at the meeting. He characterized the former, primarily economic cooperation, as good but added that its scale is modest. There is no need, however, for it to remain so, he said, because Norway, which has an annual foreign trade turnover of about $45 billion, would welcome increased imports from Hungary. And Norway would like to do the same, although it does not strive for a complete balance in this bilateral trade.

A question was then put to Mr Willoch by the "Evening Magazine" program: [Begin recording] My name is Eva Vertes, Hungarian radio. What are the common interests of Norway -- a member of NATO, and Hungary -- a Warsaw Pact member?

[Willoch, in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] Well, I think the common interest is obvious. We are both deeply interested in ending the arms race and in helping resolve complicated international problems. [end recording]

Kaare Willoch then said that here in Eastern Europe we should understand that the West does not strive for military superiority at our expense. At the same time he alleged that in the field of nuclear and conventional weapons the West has fallen behind, and this is why the West is rearming now.

The Norwegian prime minister then spoke about the fact that our countries are small members of our respective alliance systems. Therefore, they must try to influence their partners in such a way as to increase confidence between East and West.

Seen Off by Lazar

LD191822 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- Ending his official visit to Hungary, Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch left Budapest on Saturday. Kaare Willoch was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, and his wife, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, former minister, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political and economic life. Gabor Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to Norway, and Per Naevdal, ambassador of Norway to Hungary, were also in attendance.

Young Pioneers gave bunches of flowers to Kaare Willoch and his wife. The commander of the guards of honour reported to the prime minister and the national anthems of the two countries were played. The Hungarian and Norwegian personalities took leave of each other, and the special plane take off.

Visit Assessed

LD201217 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] As reported in the news, Mr Kaare Willoch, the prime minister of Norway, has concluded his official visit to Hungary. For International Newsroom, Ivan (Sellei) reports:

[Sellei] Although Hungary is far from Norway and [words indistinct] the other nation, the visit of Prime Minister Kaare Willoch has attracted a great deal of attention in Hungary. Mr Willoch had the opportunity to meet Mr Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other leading politicians. His busy schedule also allowed him to get first-hand information on issues in industry, agriculture, and society.

Hungary considers it a priority to maintain a dialogue with countries of a different social system, especially member states of the North Atlantic Alliance, in order to clarify positions on a wide range of issues and, wherever possible, to work out a joint stand. The recent negotiations have been described as successful by both sides, from this point of view. Mr Willoch said that both countries were interested in halting the arms race and generate confidence between the two leading powers. Concerning the disarmament talks and the Stockholm conference Norway and Hungary cherish similar hopes and expectations.

Of course, world politics were discussed alongside bilateral issues. Relations between Hungary and Norway are good and free of any controversy. However, the intensity of cooperation is low. Both parties agreed that there was room for progress. Mr Willoch conveyed his government's view that there was room for expanding the current low level of trade turnover. To that effect, the two countries have recently signed a long-term trade agreement. Norway is ready to buy more goods from Hungary, and it is the very aim of Hungary to boost its exports. Norwegian trade officials are of the view that the quality and competitiveness of Hungarian goods has steadily improved. It can be said, in conclusion, that the top-level Hungarian-Norwegian talks have undoubtedly helped to promote the development of bilateral relations as well as consolidate contacts between countries of a different social system.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS DEFENSE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD181906 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] The National Defense Committee met today under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruselski. The committee reviewed and assessed the current international situation and the state of Poland's security. Against this background, it examined problems linked with the fulfillment by society and institutions of their obligations regarding the state's defense system, with particular reference to the patriotic and defense upbringing of young people. The committee adopted the appropriate recommendations and decisions on the matters under examination.

17 JANUARY POPIELUSZKO TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

LD180025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report on proceedings at trial of those accused of murder of Father Popieluszko at Torun Court 17 January -- live or recorded]

[Text] Today, further witnesses gave evidence to the court beginning with Waldemar Chrostowski, who is also an auxiliary prosecutor in the case. He stated that when Fr Jerzy Popieluszko traveled outside Warsaw, he often drove his car himself. He did not agree with the statement, however, that he was Popieluszko's bodyguard. Here is what Waldemar Chrostowski had to say about the events that occurred on the road from Gdansk to Warsaw 13 October last year, when he was driving Fr Popieluszko and Seweryn J.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] At what speed were you driving on the road?

[Chrostowski] About 100 km per hour. After leaving Gdansk, nothing happened up to Ostroda; but after passing Ostroda, and some 12 kilometers from Olsztynek, Fr Popieluszko got into the back; Sewergyn J. was in the front next to me. About 12 kilometers from Olsztynek, the road is quite winding, with a slight descent. I remember that I was coming out of a bend to the right, and after having driven about 50 or 70 meters beyond the bend I noticed a man run out onto the road. He stopped and stood with his legs astride on the road.

[Speaker] That is, with his face turned toward you?

[Chrostowski] Toward the car, yes. Except that I could not see his face, and that is why I (?reacted) in that particular way and, I do not know, the defendants say they wore woolen hoods, but I thought he had a stocking over his face.

[Speaker] What happened when you saw the man?

[Chrostowski] When I saw the masked man, with his legs astride, in the typical position of someone about to throw something heavy, that is, the arms extended backwards, and this position, except twisted to one side.

[Speaker] So you saw that his arms were bent back?

[Chrostowski] Yes, I could clearly see he wanted to throw something at the car. It was something heavy, since usually one throws soomething from above the head and this was being thrown from the side, so it must have been something he found hard to lift. As for what he wanted to throw, I did not know whether or not he wanted to throw something to frighten me. I do not know.

[Speaker] You were traveling with your lights full on?

[Chrostowski] Yes, I was traveling with my lights full on, and I saw this man and realized that I might be in some danger, I did not yet think of anything for I did not have time, it was all happening so fast. I turned the car toward the man and thus let him know that I would [word indistinct] the car at him.

[Speaker] That is, you turned to the right, for he was standing on the right side of the road.

[Chrostrowski] Yes, on the right side. After I made the turn, a moment came when he seemed to hesitate and took half a step backwards and his arm seemed to freeze at that moment. Then I swerved hard left, missing him. I noticed that the man threw something.

[Speaker] He did?

[Chrostowski] Yes. The throw was carried through, but I noticed it was somehow done in an uncoordinated way, it did not go where it was supposed to, because the car had swerved clear.

[Speaker] Was it thrown (?upwards)?

[Chrostowski] No.

[Speaker] Did the passengers wake up?

[Chrostowski] Yes, the passengers woke up. I told them what the situation was, that someone had tried to play a nasty trick on us and throw something at the windshield, a masked man. I even joked that I saw this as a [word indistinct], an attack by a bandit, a bandit with a stocking over his face. This was to such an extent that at one point after I had evaded the man I stopped and said that I was getting out and going back, [words indistinct]. Neither Seweryn nor the father let me. They said there was no need, keep on driving, because we don't know what is going on here. (?There might be an ambush of some kind). [sentence indistinct].

[Speaker] Was it a dark night?

[Chrostowski] Yes, it was dark. I looked at my watch and it was midnight.

[Speaker] And you traveled to your destination? To Warsaw?

[Chrostowski] Yes.

[Speaker] Did you inform anyone of this incident?

[Chrostowski] No, I did not tell anyone. We thought it was some sort of hooligan playing games, a madman, quite simply a madman. I think, I mean to stand in the road, we simply did not think that [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Well, but would a drunk put a stocking on?

[Chrostowski] Well, I knew this and I explained this to both (?my passengers), but I suspect that neither believed me. I spoke about this to several people, but (?I do not now want) to say who they were.

[Speaker] Actually, this is how this incident ended?

[Chrostowski] Yes. [end recording]

Subsequently, Waldemar Chrostowski spoke of the fact that both he and Father Popieluszko knew they were being watched.

[Begin recording] [Speaker] Did you wait long for Father Popieluszko on the 19th -- it was the 19th, right?

[Chrostowski] Yes, it was the 19th.

[Speaker] It was Friday.

[Chrostowski] Maybe 30 to 40 minutes.

[Speaker] Was anything happening in front of the presbytery at that time?

[Chrostowski] I think that Father Jerzy said that a bright colored Fiat was parked in front of the presbytery and that the secret [words indistinct] was watching the presbytery.

[Speaker] Why should he pay attention to that? Did cars not park there?

[Chrostowski] It is not that they did not park there, it is just that cars would park at that spot frequently, having arrived for a reason that is well known, to watch the presbytery. It was no secret to us at all, since those cars would replace each other in such a specific way that it would have been difficult not to notice it. They would drive up, flash their lights, the car there would leave, and the arriving one would park in the same spot.

[Speaker] Was that the time there was a conversation about coffee?

[Chrostowski] Oh, no, that was earlier.

[Speaker] Neither on the 13th, nor on the 19th?

[Chrostowski] No, between those dates.

[Speaker] Well then, tell us what it was all about.

[Chrostowski] Well, the father noticed that one of these cars was parked and the weather was quite cold at that time. Two men of the type I spoke about were sitting inside. Father Jerzy said: Go up to those gentlemen, they have been sitting there 2 or 3 hours now and are cold in the car, they are shaking. Perhaps they would like some coffee. We can arrange that. Well, I actually did go up to them with one of my acquaintances and asked them whether they would like some coffee, I mean Father Jerzy asked whether they would like some coffee. He said: We know you are on duty but (?we can't do anything about that so [word indistinct]. They answered -- in fact they were offended -- that they would not like any coffee, and the incident ended there. [end recording]

Subsequently the witness described the departure for Bydgoszcz and the stay there. Then he described what happened on the way back.

[Begin recording] [Chrostowski] I covered maybe 15 kilometers from Bydgoszcz and noticed the lights of a car -- I noticed in my mirror that a car was coming up on us.

[Speaker] What speed were you doing?

[Chrostowski] At first I really did step on it because I wanted to get home as soon as possible since it was night, but Father Jerzy said slow down, there is no point in rushing as if there were no tomorrow, we will get there, we will always find time to be late. I slowed down. I was doing some 100 kilometers per hour, and at one stage the car following us began to gain on us. I even told the father that some nut was driving with his high beams on and I could not see anything, he was blinding me all the time, (?I had to fiddle with the mirror).

So, I stepped on the gas and left the car behind. I left it behind for a kilometer maybe, and again slowed down to my previous speed. This happened maybe three times.

In the end I gave up dodging him because he kept the same distance all the time; he neither approached me to pass, nor slowed down; just the opposite, as if he were maliciously trying to blind me. In the end, I decided to let him pass so that I could go on in peace. Then the car behind came closer at quite a high speed. He had already flashed his lights several times while approaching me. I steered the car more to the right, slowed down even more, to perhaps 70-60 km, to allow him to pass as safely as possible. Then the car reached me. It did not pass but drove alongside, and on the right I saw an officer flashing a red light at me. I saw a uniform. Father Popieluszko noticed it, too. He said: Slow down, we will see what sort of check it is.

The Fiat overtook us and stopped on the right. I started to pass, watching to see if he was stopping us. Then I saw a hand sticking out beyond the car. I saw that officer who was waving the torch. He was wearing a traffic militia uniform.

Father Jerzy then said: Stop, otherwise we will get into trouble.

I said: Listen, I can't stop in these circumstances, in the woods; it does not make sense to stop. Let us drive further to a settlement. Stop, stop, otherwise we shall be in trouble.

Then I saw in the rear mirror that the officer was getting out of the Fiat and approaching me. In the meantime, I was already getting the documents ready because I knew they would be needed. I opened the window a little and the officer saluted. He informed me that there was a road check: Documents please. At that time I noticed...

[Speaker] Through the open window?

[Chrostowski] Yes, through the open window. One of the civilians who had been sitting in the car came up to him from behind, and I heard him almost shouting: The keys, the keys. Then the officer said: Please give me the keys because you will have to blow up the balloon [breathalizer]. Let us go to the car. Take out the keys. I reached out to him, but I hesitated for a second. I did not want...I simply had a feeling that something was wrong. I had never been asked for the keys by any of the officers before. At that moment, the officer tore the keys from my grasp. He probably gave them to the civilian straight away, into his hand.

The officer told me to get out of the car: Driver, get out of the car; you will get into our car. You will blow up the balloon. I went towards the Fiat. One of the men presumably opened the door. I got in to the front seat, thinking all the time that there would be a sobriety check.

[Speaker] You had had such tests by the traffic militia before?

[Chrostowski] Yes.

[Speaker] Did it always go like that?

[Chrostowski] Yes, always. Then the driver rushed up to me and held out his hand. I stretched out my arms, the handcuffs cracked. I was very surprised. Why handcuffs? I really did not know what to think about it then.

[Speaker] So, he handcuffed you. What happened then? Didn't it surprise you?

[Chrostowski] I was very much surprised; Handcuffs for a sobriety test...I knew something was starting to happen that was not right.

[Speaker] And what was your reaction to that?

[Chrostowski] I was waiting for further events to see what would happen, what was going on.

[Speaker] Didn't you ask what was going on?

[Chrostowski] I asked, but got no answer at all. In a moment, however, I found out what it was all about, because a door slammed at the back of the car. A man at the back (?stuffed) a gag fairly far into my mouth. A moment later, he told me: Open your mouth wide or I'll stuff the rage in anyway. I opened it, simply because I knew I couldn't manage, as I was handcuffed and that there might be some bodily injury or injury to my throat. [words indistinct] open my mouth myself and control the insertion of the gag with my tongue. [Passage indistinct].

[Speaker] Did he stuff it in far?

[Chrostowski] He tried. (?He stuffed it in fairly far), but I controlled it with my tongue so that the rag wouldn't get too deep into my throat; and at one moment I even began to get a rattle in my throat. Of course, I was just playing a game, it was a game on my part then. He gave up then.

[Speaker] So the rattle was done on purpose and not...

[Chrostowski] Yes.

[Speaker] And it wasn't a reaction by your body.

[Chrostowski] No.

[Speaker] Did he (?loosen) the gag?

[Chrostowski] [sentence indistinct] In any case, I knew then that something was wrong; that something here was not as it should be; that it (?was no) road check.

I was all the more (?convinced), when this person [Osobnik] handed the driver, as I have already said a gun [spluwa]. He handed it to him, (?saying) that the safety was off, or to take the safety off, or the safety is off, he said: Keep him here. He said: Don't let him move; and if need be, he said here, [word indistinct]. Then the back door opened. I saw that [word indistinct] he gave something to the driver. He said he was going for the priest, for Popieluszko. I don't know what the exact words were: in any case...

[Speaker] And did you see him, what direction he took?

[Chrostowski] Towards the Golf. He went to the passenger side. At one moment, I noticed that the priest was opening the door of the Golf; he opened the door and got out of the car. They talked for a moment beside the car and then started to walk in the direction of the Fiat.

[Speaker] Three of them, now?

[Chrostowski] Three of them, yes. The priest was in the middle and those two on either side. At one moment, when they were between the Fiat and the Golf, somewhere about half-way, the priest seemed to stop (?for a moment), hesitating. Then I saw some tugging. Both of them caught the priest by the sleeves of his cassock and there was some tugging. The priest went calmly after the tugging; he wasn't dragged, (?he just) walked calmly on. However, I heard -- I didn't hear the conversation that took place at that time between those persons and the priest -- when they approached the Fiat, then I heard the priest's voice; he was indignant over the treatment, over the way he was being detained altogether. They passed the driver's door, going toward the rear of the car. I was convinced that the priest would be put in the back seat [words indistinct] but when they passed the Fiat -- I didn't see it, because the whole time the driver was holding the pistol and warning me not to move, not to turn my head, simply not to move at all -- I heard, not far away, (something) [words indistinct] perhaps a meter away, certainly no further.

[Speaker] And the sound, what was it? A conversation?

[Chrostowski] A conversation of some kind. It is simply hard for me to describe at the moment what sort of voices or steps they were. From the speed of events (?later), I cannot imagine that they went further than a meter from the back of the car; a meter and a half or so, no further. And at one moment I heard a dull sort of thud, just as if somebody had struck a bag of flour with a club or something. Apart from that blow, I also noticed the [word indistinct] of the driver. Out of the corner of my eye I was watching him, his behavior, all the time. I noticed his reaction: a kind of grimace, revulsion, a contraction of his face somehow; it is difficult for me to describe it, but something of that sort. I realized then that Father Popieluszko had been hit with some implement and the driver's reaction confirmed it. At that moment, I noticed a sort of shadow of a chance to save the whole situation, and I gathered this from the driver's reaction. I noticed that the driver had a vestige of humanity in him, of human reaction, quite simply; something evil was going on and that is how he reacted: with revulsion. I still did not know what was really going on, but I realized that if Father Popieluszko had not been stunned, then he had been killed. It was difficult for me at that time to imagine, but, well, something bad [sentence as heard]. Already at that stage I was aware that it was the commonest of attacks by bandits and that there was simply no point whatever in entering into discussions with these men about what they were doing, but that I shall deal with them as one would deal with bandits. I realized that only calm could save me in that sort of situation. Struggle? I had no chance, I was tied up and gagged [word indistinct] (?ropes) and so I had to wait for a suitable opportunity to possibly save the whole situation. At that time, the men opened the doors on either side of the car.

[Speaker] And after this incident you heard nothing?

[Chrostowski] I heard nothing. (?in a short while) [words indistinct] after that blow I felt something, as if someone was throwing something heavy into the trunk. The trunk was opened. I thought that surely the fact that the father had been thrown into the trunk would be concealed from me, that someone had stepped on the bumper; and I had to reckon with the possibility that Father Jerzy had either been left on the spot in the forest, somewhere in there, or in the ditch; or else that he was in the trunk.

[Speaker] And then they jumped in?

[Chrostowski] Fast, into the back of the car. I could hear an instruction from the rear given by one of the men: Yes, go fast (?step on) the gas. The driver asked: And what about this (?bag). I heard a voice from the back: Let us hope someone will steal it. The driver started up the engine and, reviving it, got going. After some 200 or 300 meters, one of those in the back began putting a rope on me. He simply said to me: Here you are, here's a little rope for you so that you will keep your mouth shut on your last journey. I still remember that I made this upwards motion with my hands -- I was handcuffed -- I made the motion because if the rope was to be put around my neck, I had to start reacting to it and stop being calm.

[Speaker] Around what part of your body was the rope being put?

[Chrostowski] On my mouth.

[Speaker] On that rag, that is?

[Chrostowski] On that rag, so that it would push the gag in; and he tied it in the back, around my head. I failed to mention one fact: the driver handed the pistol to those sitting in the back.

[Speaker] Did you see that it was a pistol?

[Chrostowski] I saw that movement and it followed from their conversation: Give me the gun, is it cocked or cock it he told him; or something like that. It was passed back at that precise moment. I felt as if a barrel touched the back of my head and I heard the instruction: Sit still, do not move; something like that. When I had the rope around me, the man sitting in the back was continually ordering the driver to turn off, with pronounced anger at the fact that the latter was not turning off. He instructed him to turn off at some nearby forest (?clearing).

Of course, I realized that earlier [words indistinct]. I was convinced that the situation wasn't funny and that either or both of our lives were at stake. I was aware that those could have been my last hours. In my thoughts, I first decided to grab the driver's steering wheel as soon as we picked up speed and simply cause an accident and overturn the car. But I gave up that idea quickly, saving that for a last resort, because I realized that if the priest was lying in the trunk unconscious, he would certainly not survive such an accident. I decided then that I had to jump out of the car. It had to be done when there would be witnesses to my leaping out, when there would be someone to see it. I was aware that after such an incident I could be killed. I was concerned, in fact, in that situation, to leave some sort of trace so that someone would react. I leaned forward on the seat and felt the door handle with my little finger. The leaning forward was also necessary because I was afraid of being hit from the back and losing consciousness. I thought if that happened I would not have a chance. So, I leaned forward; nobody stopped me. I was driven in this leaning position the whole time.

We were driving along the road and one moment I saw a little Fiat in front of us and then we passed it. While we were passing I also saw two men standing near a motorcycle on the left side of the road. So I thought that that was an even better occasion. I decided to jump in the light of the little Fiat's headlight so that he would see exactly what was going on. I simultaneously pulled the door handle, threw my shoulder against the door, and opened it. Reaching the ground was not very interesting. [as heard] I only remembered to make the minimal resistance as I was jumping at a speed that would probably roll me along the road and could break some bones. Somehow I did it automatically. First, I hit the ground and traveled some distance sliding on the road. Then I curled up and let my body roll. When my body stopped rolling, I immediately jumped to my feet. Of course, I did not feel pain then. I rushed to the road. Then I realized that the handcuffs were unfastened. The handcuffs were unfastened on one hand. I tried to stop the little Fiat. The reaction of the driver was shocking to me because he veered to the left side of the road, almost on the shoulder, to pass me and drove away. Then I remembered the two men beside the motorcycle. I ran towards them. I told them what had happened, briefly, of course. I told one of them to take me on his motorcycle and perhaps follow that Fiat and [word indistinct] at least to go back to see whether the priest was there and if perhaps he needed help. They refused. They simply said that the motorcycle was broken and could not be used.

I looked around and saw a large building with lights on. I ran toward it not realizing what kind of building it was.

[Speaker] Very well. Before we carry on [words indistinct] was it your first jump of that kind, did you train for something like that?

[Chrostowski] No, I did not specifically train for jumping out of a car.

[Speaker] Did you work in any profession demanding physical fitness?

[Chrostowski[Fire service. I am still engaged in it.

[Another speaker] During your national service did you have any specialist training?

[Chrostowski] [Words indistinct] airborne division.

[Speaker] You ran to that large, lit building.

[Chrostowski] I ran up to the staircase. I did not notice anyone downstairs, so I went upstairs and ran into a room where a group of men were and I began explaining what had happened, that I needed a telephone. Those gentlemen took me downstairs to the doorkeeper's room. I once again explained what happened, that there was an attack, that the priest has been kidnapped, and that I must contact Warsaw immediately. I simply wanted to ring the curia or the episcopate. A lady was unable to get a connection so I asked her to ring the nearest church in the neighborhood and to ring for an ambulance. As I was beginning to feel the effects of the fall [words indistinct] and she informed the militia. [end recording]

Over the next few hours numerous detailed questions were put to witness Waldemar Chrostowski by judges, prosecutors, plenipotentiaries of auxiliary prosecutors, and experts.

[Begin recording] [Speaker] Please tell us, on the 13th, while driving to Gdansk, did the witness notice a car following you, or that you were under observation?

[Chrostowski] I did not see anything.

[Speaker] What would happen if a stone were thrown and hit the windshield?

[Chrostowski] It would probably crack, depending on the weight of the stone and the speed of the car. Probably only the top surface of the windshield would crack. A stone could have also gone through the windshield. It also would depend on the weight of the stone and the speed of the car.

[Speaker] With the speed you traveled at in the sector where the witness saw that man standing, in some kind of position with his legs astride, swinging his arm, assuming the speed traveled was as the witness said, and a stone were thrown, and the car was hit on the windshield what could have been the results of this in the opinion of the witness as an expert professionl driver?

[Chrostrowski] The results would have been serious or not, depending on the driver's reaction in the circumstances.

[Speaker] The witness participated in the identification of various cars during the investigation. Yes, there were six cars. Can the witness tell how he identified the car?

[Chrostowski] I took into consideration a mat, of which I said before, [words indistinct] and I said that one of the two cars indicating the correct one. [Passage indistinct].

[Speaker] Did the witness remember if the motor was on at the moment of departure from Gorsk, at the moment of abduction?

[Chrostowski] Yes, because of it, I indicated that car.

[Speaker] How would the witness define the functioning of that engine? Was it an efficient car, or dilapidated [words indistinct]?

[Chrostowski] [Words indistinct] It is difficult to say.

[Speaker] When you were gagged, were you able to breath freely?

[Chrostowski] Through my nose.

[Speaker] Was it enough?

[Chrostowski] Yes.

[Speaker] The witness stated that on numerous occasions he went to various localities with Father Popieluszko. Was the journey to Gdansk the first journey there, or were there other journeys before?

[Chrostowski] I went to Gdansk with Father Popieluszko two or three times.

[Speaker] Whom did Father Popieluszko visit there?

[Chrostowski] Father Jankowski at St Brygida Church.

[Speaker] Does the witness know Father Jankowski?

[Chrostowski] Only from meetings with Father Jerzy when I was witness to them.

[Speaker] Were there other persons?

[Chrostowski] There were not very many persons. It is difficult for me to say whether they were meeting.

[Speaker] What was the aim of your journey on the 13th?

[Chrostowski] Father Popieluszko was to cocelebrate mass at St Brygida Church.

[Speaker] Was there any other aim?

[Chrostowski] I don't know.

[Speaker] Does the witness know Lech Walesa?

[Chrostowski] Yes.

[Speaker] Whom did Father Popieluszko meet in Bydgoszcz?

[Chrostowski] With a priest [words indistinct]. I don't remember the name.

[Speaker] And what happened after the mass?

[Chrostowski] Supper.

[Speaker] And before supper?

[Chrostowski] The priest met a group of people, but I was not present at the meeting which was held at the presbytery.

[Speaker] Thus, I understand that the witness says that he did not participate in what Father Popieluszko did, but somehow was outside.

[Chrostowski] Yes. [end recording]

Today, the following witnesses gave evidence: Miroslaw M. and Father Jerzy O. Miroslaw M. described the circumstances in which Waldemar Chrostowski escaped to the workers hostel in Przysiek. It was on 19 October last year at about 2200. Next, Father Jerzy O. described how it came about that Father Jerzy Popieluszko was invited to Bydgoszcz. He reviewed the events of that afternoon and described what happened after the mass.

[Begin recording] [Speaker] The witness is a vicar, yes?

[Jerzy O.] Yes.

[Speaker] At the invitation of Father Popieluszko [words indistinct].

[Jerzy O.] I (?treated) my parish priest.

[Speaker] Did the parish priest agree?

[Jerzy O.] Yes.

[Speaker] Does the parish priest have any comment on the events that took place after the mass?

[Jerzy O.] Comments concerning Father Popieluszko's stay?

[Speaker] Popieluszko, and perhaps other persons. Was there some sort of assembly? A group of people entered. Was there such an event?

[Jerzy O.] After the mass, a group of people entered the presbytery. Several dozen people. There was a considerable crush of people, some people went to the hall of the parish house. They simply wanted to look into the apartment to see Father Popieluszko and exchange a few words with him. [Passage indistinct].

[Speaker] Was the parish priest satisfied with that?

[Jerzy O.] He was clearly nervous. A group of people entered.

[Speaker] Were some of those people known to the witness?

[Jerzy O.] Many of them were known.

[Speaker] For example who?

[Jerzy O.] Some names the witness mentioned during the investigation. I am thinking of Milewski, Tokarczuk [words indistinct].

[Speaker] Does he live in your parish?

[Jerzy O.] No. [end recording]

The court thus ended today's proceedings at 1800 and will resume tomorrow.

19 January Proceedings

LD182311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Unidentified correspondent's report on the 18 January proceedings of the trial in Torun, of the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko; questioners unidentified; names as heard throughout]

[Text] Once the court had resumed the trial at 0900 hours, Janusz D. gave evidence; he had been Grzegorz Piotrowski's deputy.

[Begin recording] [Question] Perhaps we could begin with the matter of when Leszek W. and Jozef visited your department?

[Answer] It was at the end of September or the beginning of October. After their arrival, Grzegorz Piotrowski invited them into his room, and Grzegorz Piotrowski began to talk with Leszek Wol. on subjects connected with the extrareligious activity of Father Popieluszko in contravention of the law.

[Question] Did this go on for a long time?

[Answer] I think it lasted about 15 minutes. Meanwhile, while the conversation was going on, Grzegorz Piotrowski telephoned Adam Pietruszka and said something like: W. has arrived. I don't know what Adam Pietruszka's reply was. In any case, a few moments later, W. and Grzegorz Piotrowski came out to Pietruszka. (?B.) and I remained in Grzegorz Piotrowski's room.

After a dozen or so minutes, they returned. They didn't say anything regarding the subject of their conversation with Adam Pietruszka. I merely remember that they exchanged a few more remarks, but on subjects that had no connection with the matter of Father Popieluszko; generally talking shop, I'd say. After that Wol and (?B.) put their coats on and went out and I went to my room.

[Question] Is that all as far as this subject goes?

[Answer] On this subject, yes.

[Question] Then we can proceed to the next issue, to 13 October, when you received the information that Father Popieluszko was going to travel to Gdansk.

[Answer] On 13 October, a Saturday, I came to work and found a card on my desk, with an ashtray on top holding it in place, on which Grzegorz Piotrowski had written -- I'll try more or less to give the sense of what he wrote: He had had to go away on an urgent matter. Traveling along with him were....

[Question, interrupting] Did he say where he was going?

[Answer] No.

[Question] And what was the term you used for such trips?

[Answer] Trips into the field.

[Question] Outside Warsaw, that is?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] That's how he understood it, Yes?

[Answer] Yes, that Waldek had gone with him; it was obvious to me that this meant Waldemar Chmielewski. If I remember correctly, there was also a statement to the effect that Leszek -- this meant Pekala -- is ill or has got the day off, something of the sort, that he would be returning around noon, and that Pietruszka knows about his trip.

[Question] What else happened that day?

[Answer] I read the note, destroyed it in the shredder, and started doing my own work. After some time, at about 1000 hours, or 0930 hours, I received the information that on that day, the 13th, Father Popieluszko would be going to Gdansk to attend the ceremony, as it was put, of conferment upon him of the title of honorary chaplain to the working people or something of that kind. On Friday I was not at work as I had just finished my night duty. I asked Jozef (?Z.) to come to me. His line of duty included overseeing Gdansk, and so I asked him whether he knew anything about it. He replied that he knew nothing about it but that he would telephone and check. After some time, he said: Well, there is no one in Gdansk. Because I thought that this information was very important and that I should make sure that someone from the department's management know about it, I telephoned the secretary that General Platek and Adam Pietruszka shared and asked if any of the directors were there. The woman secretary said that no one was currently available and that they would be back later.

I asked her to let me know when one of the directors came back. After some time, General Platek telephoned and asked if I had been looking for him. I said yes, I had important information and could I come to see him (?with Z.). He instructed me to do so. When we entered his room, I started to tell him what my business was. Then General Platek asked Adam Pietruszka to come to his room. When I resumed my report, begun prior to Adam Pietruszka's arrival, Adam Pietruszka interrupted me at one stage and reproached me for bypassing him and bothering the general with silly things.

[Question] Did this reproach revolve around the official procedure that ought to have been followed or did it pertain to the content of your information?

[Answer] The way he described the content of the information was that I should not have bothered the general with it. He also stated that he had received information to the effect that Father Popieluszko was on the spot, in Warsaw. In that situation, I felt confused. I left the office and went back to mine. I telephoned the author of that piece of information and he admitted that Father Popieluszko had left for Gdansk. After a while, I don't know, a few minutes, Director Pietruszka phoned again, condemning me for going to the general with such matters. At the end, he said that I went without any ideas. After listening to another reprimand, I said that Director Pietruszka had lied to General Platek because I had a confirmation that Father Popieluszko had left for Gdansk after all.

[Question] Did you tell him that?

[Answer] Yes, I did. And at that moment, the telephone conversation ended because I understood that he hung up.

[Question] Did you get a confirmation later, after the 13th, that Father Popieluszko really visited Gdansk?

[Answer] Your Honor, on the 13th... on Monday, the 15th, I told Grzegorz Piotrowski about it.

[Question] And what did he say to that?

[Answer] Grzegorz Piotrowski simply shrugged his shoulders and said not to worry about it.

[Question] Is this all on that subject?

[Answer] Yes, Your Honor.

[Question] Did you go to Gdansk, too, some time?

[Answer] Yes, I did.

[Question] After that event?

[Answer] Actually, I was sent to Gdansk on the 19th, 19 October.

[Question] Who sent you?

[Answer] The instruction was passed to me by Grzegorz Piotrowski, referring to Adam Pietruszka's instruction.

[Voice interrupting, presumably Pietruszka] Your Honor, I would like to state here....

[Questioner] No, questions first. Later, I would like to put it together somehow. One can make a note of it. [To the witness] Did it also concern the case of Father Popieluszko or something else?

[Answer] No, completely different things.

[Question] Did you go alone or with other people?

[Answer] Two other employees went with me from different organizational units.

[Question] Not from your department?

[Answer] No, not from our department.

[Question] Did the car belong to your department?

[Answer] No.

[Question] From theirs?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Did Grzegorz Piotrowski say that he had gone to Gdansk, that he had been in Gdansk a few days earlier?

[Answer] No, nothing.

[Question] Didn't he say anything?

[Answer] No, he didn't.

[Question] When you returned, to whom did you report on the fulfillment of your task?

[Answer] I reported the matter on Monday, 15....

[Question interrupting] The 22d?

[Answer] The 22d. I reported to Grzegorz Piotrowski.

[Question] State what happened on the day of Grzegorz Piotrowski's arrest.

[Answer] I received a telephone call from General Platek, who ordered that all department employees present go with them to Director Pietruszka's office. After a moment, the deputy minister for internal affairs came into the office with General Platek. The deputy minister announced the arrest of Grzegorz Piotrowski and ordered all those present to write statements on what they had been doing on 19 October. General Platek picked me to collect these statements and bring them to his office by 1500.

[Question] Everyone started writing?

[Answer] Everyone started writing.

[Question] Did this apply to you, too?

[Answer] Of course. Once I had written my own statement -- it was nearly 1500 then -- I checked the number of statements to see if they corresponded to the nurber of employees present in the department that day, and without delay made my way to General Platek's office.

[Question] Everyone submitted their statements?

[Answer] Yes. General Platek was not in his office. I only found Director Pietruszka and some other deputy drector there. I told Pietruszka that, in accordance with instructions, I was bringing the statements we had prepared. Pietruszka began looking through them and singled out Barbara's statement, which I realized later was two pages long; so it was quite long.

[Question] Longer than the others?

[Answer] Longer, much longer, your honor. He started reading it and decided that the statement was too long and drew a vertical line down the margin to mark a passage that in his view, did not throw any light on the matter, but just made the statement longer by a few lines. He instructed me to return the statement to Barbara and to ask her to make it shorter.

[Question] Did that mean that the marked passage had to be removed from the statement?

[Answer] The marked passage, that is, the passage marked with a vertical line down the margin.

[Question] Do you remember the contents of the marked passage?

[Answer] Partly. It contained a statement to the effect that on the 19th, when he was going out, Grzegorz Piotrowski supposedly told Barbara that if anyone looked for him, Pietruszka knew where he was or what he was doing. Something like that. He returned all the statements to me.

[Question] He kept only that particular one?

[Answer] For the time being, that one only, and said that Barbara had to remove the passage. Also, once the new statement was finished, I was to destroy the old one. Because Barbara looked at me incredulously when I repeated all this to her, I called Adam Pietruszka in her presence, saying that Barbara was in my office and asked if she was to remove just the marked passage from her statement or if there were also other passages that had to be removed. The answer was that the marked passage was to be removed.

When the answer was given, I held the receiver away from my ear. She was sitting close by, so I think she heard Adam Pietruszka's instruction. After she had written the statement, I went to General Platek's office again with all the statements. Adam Pietruszka looked thorugh the statement and said....

[Questioner interrupting] General Platek still wasn't there?

[Answer] No.

[Question] In that place?

[Answer] No. And he was probably satisfied because he said: Well, that's all right now; it can go like that, or something like that. At that (?moment), he began looking through the rest of the statements. Among them, he picked out the statement by Zbigniew S. because of its length. It was the second longest after the statement by Barbara S.

[Question] In comparison with the others, of course?

[Answer] With the others.

[Question] Because this is a relative definition.

[Answer] Yes, of course. With the others. He marked another excerpt.

[Question] And issued a similar instruction? To write it again removing the marked excerpt?

[Answer, speaking simultaneously with the questioner] Write, yes, and destroy it in (?my/his?) presence.

[Question] What was in that excerpt?

[Answer] There were several sort of minor matters, indeed, but there was, among other things, the statement that Grzegorz Piotrowski, when leaving the office on 19 October, said that -- the drift was this -- Pietruszka or Director Pietruszka knew where he would be or knew what he was going to do, something of that kind.

[Question] You brought the statements back a third time?

[Answer] Yes, he looked through them and (?then) ordered me to leave them. He was alone then.

[Question] And when was he not alone?

[Answer] When I came for the first time, there was another deputy director there as well.

[Question] Was the instruction regarding the excerpting given in his presence?

[Answer] In his presence, but he was busy writing or reading some documents. [end recording]

Janusz D. then answered questions from the panel of judges, prosecutors, plenipotentiaries of the ancillary prosecutors, the defendants' counsels as well as from the accused. Here are some examples:

[Begin recording] [Question] With regard to the witness's trip to Gdansk on 19 October. I am not concerned with the substantive aspect of this problem, but did the witness come up against this at any time: That this task -- did the witness obtain information, it does not matter from whom -- that the task that he was to carry out on 19 October was to have been carried out previously by Grzegorz Piotrowski on 13 October, and that he did not carry out that task, in connection with which the need arose to send the witness to Gdansk again on this matter?

[Answer] No, may it please the court; I did not come up against anything like that, because, as I have already said, I did not know that Piotrowski had been in Gdansk on the 13th. Even on the 15th, when I informed him about that incident on the 13th, he did not tell me that he'd been in Gdansk. I never knew that he was in Gdansk on the 13th. Moreover, when preparing the trip to Gdansk on 19 October, in Piotrowski's office, when the participants in that trip on the 19th met to discuss the allocation of roles and tasks among themselves, Piotrowski never said then that he had been in Gdansk earlier and had not managed to do anything, in connectionwith which we, as it were, were to go there and do it instead of him. There was never anything like that.

[Question] You never spoke directly with the accused, Pietruszka, about that trip to Gdansk on 19 October?

[Answer] On the 22d, Monday, I was asked to come and see Pietruszka regarding some matter, but really I cannot remember now what it was. Pietruszka took this opportunity to ask -- and even at that time I think he was suggesting that I should try to have a clear recollection of the route we took to Gdansk, since it might be needed.

[Question] Please tell the court, what were relations like between you and the accused, Pietruszka? You are aware of what the accused Pietruszka had to say on this score. Or is the witness unaware?

[Answer] I do not know.

[Question] Maybe they were not the best? And so I suggest that because of this you could give testimony that is damaging him. The court wants to know how you view your professional relationship with the accused Pietruszka.

[Answer] Esteemed court, indeed, on my opinion they were not the best. However, esteemed court, I wish to most strongly emphasize that my professional relations with Pietruszka had no influence on the content of my evidence.

[Question] Harking back to that trip to Gdansk, those kinds of activities -- we have already spoken of this -- they did not require reconnaissance, did they? But did they make it necessary to have the "W" pass (?in place) of reconnaissance?

[Answer] No, and we did not try to get one. [Passage indistinct: a few short sentences uttered by two or three voices at the same time]

[Question] You have already told us you did not try, and that you never made use of one; we know all this, but what we are concerned with is this: Was "W" pass necessary for that kind of activity?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Would you be (?able) to instruct anyone, acting on your own, to make any changes at all in the statements that they made?

[Answer] I would never feel competent enough to do that, and that is why I even took the liberty of [words indistinct] took them immediately.

[Question] You were not empowered to (?make) any changes in the statements?

[Answer] Yes. [as heard]

[Question] And would you overstep your powers to such an extent that you would actually do something like that?

[Answer] No, I would not do that. When I noticed that certain moment of hesitation, among other things, I made use of that moment of Director Pietruszka's telephone call; I took the receiver from my ear so that she could listen as well, so as to somehow lend more credibility, as it were, to his instruction, if I might put it that way. [end recording]

The court then asked the next witness, Ministry of Interior employee Zbigniew S., about the circumstances connected with making statements.

[Begin recording] [Question] Messrs judges, messrs prosecutors?

[Answer] We have no questions.

[Question] [Words indistinct] If I may? Will the witness tell us whether the instruction concerning this statement also contained the phrase that Director Pietruszka did not want his surname to be mentioned in those statements?

[Answer] Yes. He said clearly that it was Pietruszka's instruction.

[Question] Yes, but he said that Pietruszka did not want it, maybe...[several voices heard interrupting]

[Answer] I do not remember.

[Question] Because the witness does not remember it, please disclose card No 163. It is clearly written there.

Maybe from the sentence: There he said to me that...According to Director Pietruszka, my statement was too long. I asked for an explanation of why it was too long. To that he said that what I had been doing in Warsaw was not significant, because that did not bring anything new to the case. After a while he added that it was the clear wish of Director Pietruszka that his name not be mentioned in that statement. The witness testified to that during the investigation.

[Answer] Your honor, I stand by my testimony during the investigation, because to me it is remote, I simply could not remember it.

[Question] You were questioned on 5 November. [end recording]

After the testimony of witness Zbigniew S. the court started to examine the evidence given earlier by Grzegorz Piotrowski.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Before I read the motion by defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, because one of the issues is already clear, I would like to read a note conerning [word indistinct], namely, concerning Father Sylwester Zych.

Father Sylwester Zych, acting under the pseudonym Antek, was a member of an armed union whose aim was to gather firearms and commit other crimes against security and public order. He also kept two pistols, with ammunition, stolen from Polish soldiers during a bandit attack committed by other members of the union, namely Robert (Chachlacz), 17, sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in accordance with a valid verdict; and Tomasz (Lupanow), 18, sentenced in accordance with a valid verdict to 13 years imprisonment. The latter two also killed a militia member, Zdzislaw (Karas), who left two children. By a verdict of the military chamber of the Supreme Court dated 19 November 1982, which examined the case in the second instance, Father Zych was given a combined sentence of 6 years imprisonment.

The verdict is valid. The end of the imprisonment period falls in March, 1988.

The report obtained from the prison in Braniewo states that Father Sylwester Zych has been given an opportunity to practice religion. He is alone in his cell, has liturgical clothes and other things necessary for prayers. He also participates in masses twice a month conducted at the prison by other priests for prisoners.

Father Sylwester Zych also enjoys more freedom in other areas. Namely, in addition to visits included in the regulations, he has been allowed to receive two priests from the episcopal curia every month and to freely correspond with them. At the same time, he has civilian clothes in his cell and shaving gear.

There have been several initiatives from the Polish Episcopate addressed to the government authorities asking for an individual act of pardon for Father Sylwester Zych, whose deeds were not covered by the 1983 and 1984 amnesty regulations. There were also suggestions that he be released early and placed somewhere unaccessible to other people but under the jurisdiction of the church.

Concerning that, in our opinion, the above information should suffice.

And the motion deals with other issues, namely: The inclusion within the case of a report on the funds of the former NSZZ Solidarity lodged with Father Jerzy Popieluszko in December 1981; second the way Father Jerzy Popieluszko used the money, taking into account receipts, and establishing whether they are authentic; third, the activity of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, taking into consideration, in particular, the period following 21 July 1984, that is, following the declaration of the amnesty law. Moreover, defendant Piotrowski requests, in order that a complete picture might be obtained of the situation in which he took the illegal action against Father Popieluszko, that the following be included in the dossier: documents in the possession of the Ministry of Internal Affairs concerning Bishop Jerzy Tokarczuk's experiences during the war; a report on the revenue of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland against the background of tax relief and redemption, reduced customs tariffs; a report on the forms and methods of raising young people by the church within the framework of the so-called (oases?), pastoral work at universities and so forth; a report on all incidents of violations by some priests of the legal order in force in the Polish PR, taking into account the circumstances connected with the acceptance by Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of a deposit from the former NSZZ Solidarity to the value of Z80 million; a report on illegal religious construction. [end recording]

The court acquainted itself with the attitude of the sides towards this issue and, after a conference, announced the following:

[Begin recording] The issue of the motives and actions of the defendants were discussed here when the parties in the trial expressed their views. It is also obvious that a punishable act must be presented in the light of the motives behind the action and also, where there is a victim, in the light of his or her conduct: whether he or she influenced the decision taken by the perpetrator. Thus, the extra-religious, illegal activities of Father Popieluszko, which were the basis for the defenants' actions, something that they themselves stated in their evidence, must undoubtedly be examined. Since the first day of the trial, the court has been examining evidence on this. I mention this point because, taking into account the request made by defendant Piotrowski, this is the only point on the subject. However, all the remaining points do not pertain to this trial. They exceed its bounds and go beyond the motives and activities of the defendant.

Thus, taking all this into account -- along with that which concerns the one point of relevance, namely, the activities of Father Popieluszko and, second, the fact that the rest of the evidential submissions it contains go beyond the bounds of the current trial -- the court has decided not to take into account the submission of the defendant Piotrowski in its entirety. I adjourn the trial until Monday at 0900. [end recording]

SZOSTEK OPENS 40TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION IN WARSAW

LD161902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0925 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Opening speech by Mieczyslaw Szostek, chairman of the Warsaw City Council, at a solemn meeting of the Warsaw City Council marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpt] I open the festive session of the People's Council of the Metropolitan City of Warsaw to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the capital of the PPR. I greet the councillors of the Metropolitan City of Warsaw. On behalf of us all and of the People's Council, I warmly and sincerely greet the distinguished guests who have came to take part in our festive session: Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State [applause], members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Deputy Premier Comrade Zbigniew Messner, and Comrade Albin Siwak. [applause]

I very cordially greet the distinguished guests from the fraternal capitals: the delegation from Moscow headed by Comrade Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom [applause]; the delegation from Berlin headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the SED District Committee in Berlin [applause]; the delegation from Prague headed by Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee, chief secretary of the Czechoslovak CP City Committee in Prague [applause]; the delegation from Ulaanbaatar headed by Comrade Daniagiyn Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Ulaanbaatar City Committee [applause]: the delegation from Budapest headed by Comrade Gabor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Budapest Committee. [applause]; the delegation from Bucharest headed by Comrade Dumitru Necsoiu, deputy chairman of the People's Council of the capital city of Bucharest [applause]; and the delegation from Sofia headed by Comrade Delcho Lulchev, secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [applause].

I very cordially greet the deputies to the PPR Sejm from Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship with the deputy speaker of the Sejm, Deputy Halina Skibniewska, and Deputy Henryk Szafranski, member of the Council of State. [applause]

I very cordially greet Lieutenant General Jerzy Skalski, commander of the Warsaw Military District [applause.]

I greet the delegation from Chelm, the first capital of People's Poland, headed by Comrade Alojzy Zielinski, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee [applause].

I cordially greet the leadership of the PZPR Warsaw Committee headed by Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee [applause].

I greet the leadership of the administrative authorities headed by Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of the capital city of Warsaw [applause].

Wozniak Speaks

LD161941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, at a solemn meeting of the Warsaw City Council marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Chairman of the Council of State, esteemed comrades, guests from the fraternal capitals, esteemed council:

Forty years have passed since the memorable January day of Warsaw's liberation. How have we used them? What are our feelings, traditions, and experience at the outset of the 5th decade of peaceful life in the people's fatherland's capital? In his speech, citizen chairman of the people's council presented the history of the gigantic work effort on rebuilding and developing Warsaw. He pointed out the effort of Warsaw residents and the whole country, as it was the whole country that built its capital. I am convinced that all of us gathered here share these views and that they will be historically confirmed from the perspective of future generations, which will show the achievement of Warsaw's builders and their heirs.

It must be recalled that the new Warsaw had to be built, from the very start, in a climate of unusual political struggle, a struggle imposed by internal and external enemies and an intensive struggle which at times reached dangerous levels. This struggle went on, and is still going on, for the very nature of the existence of our state, and, therefore, also for the fundamental social, class, moral, and political values that were the basis of the reconstruction of Warsaw. We had to rebuild Warsaw in conditions of international tensions, difficulties, and sometimes a very complicated international situation. It was, therefore, not just our ideals and strivings that determined the realities of the reconstructed city. Limitations also arose from the rigors of the struggle that was imposed upon us and the thinning of possibilities caused by it and from the reconstruction work that had to start from nothing. We should, therefore be even more proud and satisfied today with the results and the material and spiritual achievements of the 40 years of rebuilding and developing of Warsaw.

Work on rebuilding Warsaw, as a deed of the whole nation, united people of very different attitudes in a joint action. Let us remember this important experience, for it has great value even today.

Esteemed council, a sharp argument is going on over the ideological and political platform, the evaluation of our country's achievements during the last 40 years and the achievements of Warsaw's reconstruction. Negation of achievements is flowing from hostile sources. Failures are being magnified and 40 years are being shown exclusively in the light of failures. Sometimes it is acknowledged that we have achieved some results, but these are separated from the organizational and leading role of the party. The political goal is clear: to question the historic mission of the party, to impoverish its moral and political image, and to deprive it of its achievements. Our enemies want to create an impression in the minds of our young generation that what is good fell from the heavens and what is bad was caused by "them" -- the party, all of us.

We cannot remain indifferent to such attempts. Our duty is to prove the truth.

It is important today, therefore, on the 40th anniversary of the liberation, to show the events reliably, to correct misguided minds, and to show the historic truth in its fullness, including the great efforts of the party, its thinking, its organization, and its achievements in the difficult duty of leading the joint work of the community.

Reasons taken from the past, important as they may be, essential perhaps, by themselves are nevertheless insufficient, especially for the young people who are gazing into the future. That is why it is our duty to present the vision of the Warsaw of tomorrow, at the threshold of the new century, and also show the way to achieve this. We shall concentrate the attention and interests of young people, gain their energy and enthusiasm, shape their pride with achievments, and shape the feeling of the duty of further building the capital, beautiful Warsaw. We shall stimulate the ambitions of the whole community of Warsaw so that the capital, as always in our history, feels that it is its duty to be in the forefront and to contribute to the fatherland more than the average.

We are awaiting the elections to the Sejm, which are due soon. They will be an important stage in the socialist renewal of our political system. In the current debates over the electoral regulations, in the selection of candidates, and in the presentation to the electorate and the voting itself, a lot will have to be done, a lot will have to be fought for, in order to win the people over to our reasoning and to the prospect of a modern, just, and democratic Poland that will be forever drawn on the map of the socialist world. The vision of the future Warsaw should be one of the more convincing arguments.

We remember that, after its liberation, grain began to arrive in starving Warsaw from the Soviet Union. At that time, the Russian federation sent from its modest stocks 30,000 metric tons, the Ukraine sent 15,000, the Belorussia 10,000, and Lithuania 5,000. The blood shed together and the bread shared together cemented our brotherhood forever.

The strength of this brotherhood and the significance of our universal cooperation were determined yet again in the difficult days of the recent past. That is why we shall defend our friendship and our allies as the most precious achievement of the 40 years, paid for by lives of the best sons of our nations and bearing fruit in the cooperation which adds strength and multiplies the capabilities. Today it opens new possibilities for accelerating the economic and cultural development of Poland and, in consequence, for rapidly increasing the standard of living of the Polish society. This was confirmed by the agreement in May 1984 signed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko, on the long-term program of cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union up to the year 2,000. This is our chance and the chance of the young generation. We shall do everything so that young people notice it and link their personal success to it.

Esteemed Comrade Grishin, I am conveying through you, at this solemn moment, heartfelt greetings and warm words of friendship and gratitude to the Soviet people, to the inhabitants of Moscow, to the veterans of the struggle for Warsaw and Poland, and to the labor veterans who built Warsaw and trained Warsaw workers and technicians. Please tell them all, that here in Warsaw, the glory of the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army and the memory of the first bread gift of the Soviet republics are very much alive. We remember and will continue to remember that every corner of our city, every factory, built and developed in last 40 years bears the traces of the helpful hand of a Soviet worker, engineer, and scientist.

I also address the expressions of our gratitude and words of fraternal friendship to other delegations from the capitals, and in particular our neighbors with whom we are linked by long-standing connections and fruitful cooperation. In this solemn moment, we assure you, our dear guests, that, in the improving cooperation of our capitals -- Warsaw, Moscow, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Bucharest, and Ulaanbaatar, we see an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the whole socialist community. We link all our hopes for the maintenance of peace and the realization of the ideals of justice and brotherhood as well as the success of socialist Poland and its capital Warsaw with the socialist community's strength and cohesion.

Jablonski Presents Award

LD161903 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0925 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at a solemn meeting of the Warsaw City Council marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Citizen councillors, esteemed assembly, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw brings back memories of its stormy past, and its place in the history of the nation, the many personal recollections of each of us, inhabitants of the city, and reflections on its contemporary role as the capital of a peoples' state.

Warsaw is not a sovereign principality but an organic part of our country; it shares all our joys, sorrows, and troubles. Does that mean that one cannot see what Warsaw means for the life of the nation? Not to see its achievements? Not to realize that year after year brings consolidation of its capital position in the state? True, the royal castle was reconstructed with contributions from the entire community; without the generosity of the entire community there would not be a child health center; without state funds there would not be an oncology center or new transportation routes. Without a proper policy of the central authorities, Warsaw would not have become a large center of science and education for highly qualified cadres, and would not occupy such an important place in culture. I repeat again; it is true, but with one proviso: All this could not happen without the Varosovians, without their toil, their work.

I beg you, councillors of Warsaw, write for yourselves the epilogue to the text which I am going to read:

Resolution of the council of liberation, in appreciation of the particular role of Warsaw as the capital of the Polish People's Republic, as an important symbol of national life, the center of peoples' statehood, for outstanding contributions to the economic, scientific, and cultural development of the country, and in recognition of the merits of the Warsaw community in the reconstruction of the capital, the city is awarded the Great Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. [applause]

USSR's Grishin Speaks

LD181232 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 17 -- A solemn dinner was given by the Warsaw Committee of the PUWP for delegations of fraternal capitals of socialist states, which have come to Warsaw for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, was held here today at the palace of the Council of Ministers.

Members of the Political Bureau and secretariat of the PUWP CC: Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, Albin Siwak, Marian Wozniak, Florian Siwicki took part in the dinner. Present were heads and members of diplomatic missions of socialist states with USSR's Ambassador Aleksandr Aksyonov.

Forwarding greetings to members of delegations of capitals of fraternal socialist states which had arrived for the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation, Marian Wozniak stressed that Polish society had feelings of respect and deepest human gratitude for the liberators of Warsaw, the heroes of the Red Army and the Polish People's Army fighting by its side.

Speaking about all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, in which talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski have played a significant role, Marian Wozniak stressed the national duty of efforts to broaden, deepen and strengthen the alliance with Poland's reliable friend and with all socialist states in all fields.

The cooperation of friendly capitals has served well our unity. In this cooperation we also see an important factor of shaping the socialist consciousness of broad circles of society.

In connection with the tense international situation Marian Wozniak pointed to the firm will of the Soviet Union to do everything to remove the threat looming over humanity.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC and First Secretary of the Moscow City Committee Victor Grishin spoke on behalf of the foreign delegations.

He stressed that the Soviet-Polish friendship and the brotherhood in arms, consolidated in heavy fights against the Nazis, have developed and strengthened in the post-war years of building socialism. The reconstruction of Warsaw and its post-war development became possible owing to the strenuous work of the whole Polish nation under the leadership of the PUWP.

Next, Victor Grishin stated that the success of all fraternal socialist states and nations had resulted from the close cooperation of the fraternal parties. This cooperation has special meaning at present, when the international situation has deteriorated and the forces of imperialism threatening peace on earth began to pep up their efforts. Soviet Union pays considerable attention to the strengthening of the unity of the states of the socialist community.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC

LD111131 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Zbigniew Dembowski, the newly appointed ambassador of Poland to China.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARY -- On the recommendation of the minister of metallurgy and machine industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Stankiewicz under secretary of the state and at the same time first deputy minister in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

MEASURES TAKEN TO SECURE STEEL INDUSTRY OUTPUT

AU182021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/1/1985 -- In conditions of this (?harsh) winter, efforts were deployed in the Romanian metal industry, a branch holding a major share of the national economy, with a view to removing the difficulties created by the recent abundant snowfalls and blizzards in electric power and raw materials supply: steps were also taken to ensure metal output complying with home demands, particularly to fulfill pledges for export production and carry out various priority programmes.

Among the set of measures taken in this respect is a more rational scheduling of work shifts in sectors with round-the-clock activities, proportional power consumption distribution throughout the day, a more rational utilization of power and fuels. Concomitantly, metallurgical units which do not have their own electrical power plants concentrate on recovery and capitalization of reusable resources, such as furnace, coke and semi-coke gas. Therefore, in the first half of January, the relevant ministry reported to have succeeded in topping the electric power generation plan by two percent. The iron and steel combine of Hunedoara, for instance, which has two electric power plants with a capacity of 12 MW each, has turned out this year more than 110,000 kWh above current plan provisions. The application of severe consumption norms at the steel-making plant of Hunedoara has also resulted in economies of more than ten million kWh saved on the national electric power grid. Likewise, the steel-making combine of Cimpia Turzii put into operation a compensating power unit which provides for savings of some 225 MW per hour, with another similar unit to be shortly commissioned, contributing thus to an 18-MW cut in power consumption per annum. The steps taken in the above enterprise provide for the fulfillment of the steel and rolled steel production plan for January, as well as for the integral fulfillment of export production.

NICU CEAUSESCU ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

AU072107 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 4 January carries on page 1-3 the 4,400-word article "The Youth of the Future and the Future of Youth" by Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and chairman of the Romanian National Committee for International Youth Year. The article deals with youth as an active factor of history, with preparations made for International Youth Year, and with the issue of Romanian youth within International Youth Year. In dealing with the priorities and prospects for this year, the author states: "To approach realistically and with a sense of responsibility the complex problems confronting the young generation in various countries and at an international level requires the establishment -- where it is needed -- of a policy and program regarding youth that is meant to ensure unhampered access to the fundamental rights of young people to education, work, culture, information, and decisionmaking. At the same time International Youth Year has the necessary political resources to substantially increase the young generation's contribution to the people's efforts aimed at national development and at discussing and reaching appropriate solutions to vital international problems such as halting the arms race and resolutely proceeding to disarmament, promoting and consolidating world peace, democratizing interstate relations, and establishing a new international economic and political order."

MILKA PLANINC CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE

Interviewed by LE MONDE

LD181834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Several major steps forward have been taken so far in the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. We now have results that form the basis for a further realization of the stabilization program." This was stated, among other things, by Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President in an interview granted to LE MONDE, the eminent Paris daily.

Milka Planinc stressed that after years of chronic deficit, for the past 2 years the SFRY has had a surplus in foreign trade and has established control over servicing its foreign debts. The FEC president also pointed out that the balance of payments has improved because the surplus was not achieved by reducing imports but by raising exports. A policy of the real rate of exchange for the dinar is being followed along with a real rate of interest on all the dinar deposits. At the same time a new law on prices has also come into force.

The FEC president went on to say that structural changes have started in the economy, which is increasingly orienting itself toward export, and spoke about the measures aimed at enabling the economy to operate in competitive export conditions. All this is also accompanied by consequences of considerable gravity, especially with regard to the standard of living.

Explaining the current situation in the SFRY's economy, Milka Planinc went on to say the following in her LE MONDE interview:

"Industrial production rose by about 6 percent in 1984 and its upward trend has been maintained this year. Moreover, the economy has reacted relatively well to the new economic measures and the portion of income used to cover the losses has been noticeably reduced. There also has been a vital increase in financial discipline and the sense of responsibility in making business decisions, which are increasingly determined by realistic assessments of marketing conditions at home and abroad. This year we expect production to grow at a rate that will provide the material basis necessary for a surplus in the balance of payments with foreign countries and for halting the fall in real personal incomes.

"Apart from the social aspect of personal incomes, we see them as the most important element of the will to work, and consequently we must overcome the present state of affairs. The situation was so bad that real incomes fell nearly 50 percent during the past 5 years. This was the price for the high rate at which capital had been imported during the preceding years and for a standard of living based on high deficits in trade with foreign countries. I should like to stress that this has not been achieved by means of state control measures and that even in this grave situation personal incomes have continued to be the concern of economic organizations. We think conditions have now been created to halt this 5-year trend. Higher production is also creating more favorable conditions for employment.

"The rate of inflation is high. At the end of 1984, it stood at 52 percent. This is the kind of result one expects in conditions of free price formation, a sudden rise in interest rates and a policy of real rate of exchange for the dinar.

"Many forecasters expected the high pressure exerted by high costs to lead to a considerable increase in inflation, however, it is several points down from the preceding year, 1983. We expect this gradual decrease in the rate of inflation to continue this year. We do not, however, expect any spectacular reduction in it, because we are determined to consolidate the processes initiated in our economy. This rules out administrative interventions in the policy of prices."

The FEC president dwelt on efforts to promote Yugoslav-French economic cooperation. She said: "We want long-term arrangements with French firms and more joint investments in Yugoslavia based on our new, quite liberal law on joint investing, which was adopted a short time ago. In this respect support from government organs is very important."

Speaking about Yugoslav-French relations, the FEC president stated that "they are developing on the basis of the well-tested friendship between the peoples of the two countries and on mutual understanding, respect, and trust." After pointing out that cooperation between Frence and Yugoslavia was developing in virtually all political, economic, and cultural fields, the FEC president laid particular stress on the need for a joint effort to be made to raise economic relations to a higher level by tapping the existing extensive possibilities for such a course of action.

Replying to a question in connection with changes in the political system, she stressed that discussions on the effectiveness of the political system were present in Yugoslavia's social practice.

"The discussion on all questions about the political system is public, and, as is normal, a variety of proposals and views are in evidence. The result will be arrived at after a wide-ranging social debate," Milka Planinc said. She added:

"One thing is certain: Even if any new solutions are proposed as a way of ensuring a more efficient functioning of the political system, the basic constitutional orientations and the direction of the SFRY's development as a democratic community of working people and citizens of equal nations and nationalities -- six republics and two autonomous provinces -- will not be called into question. The foundations for all of these were laid as far back as during the national liberation struggle. In the same way, we cannot make changes in our cadre policy, which proceeds from the principle of equal representation in decisionmaking on common issues in the federation of the nations and nationalities and all the republics and provinces.

"It is already clear that the proposed solutions will try to prevent the past practice of excessive and even erroneous use of specific political institutions. Here I am also referring to the too widely applied principle of collective work, decisionmaking, and rotation even in offices where there is no need for it."

Asked by the editor of LE MONDE about the latest developments in the Nonaligned Movement, the FEC president said, among other things:

"Recently, the nonaligned countries have increasingly expressed readiness for more energetic action aimed at resolving the acute political and economic problems that burden international relations. Numerous exchanges of visits and messages between heads of state or government of nonaligned countries are in progress and two successful meetings at the ministerial level -- the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in Valletta and the whole Nonaligned Movement on the eve of the 39th UN General Assembly in New York -- were held over the past few months.

"The Nonaligned Movement has consolidated itself on the basis of its original principles and has strengthened its unity, to which a contribution is also being made by India as the presiding country.

"This year, a series of meetings by the nonaligned countries on various issues are envisaged, as well as a ministerial conference in Luanda, which is already being prepared. Apart from this, the nonaligned countries want to make their own contribution in 1985 to [words indistinct] anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, that irreplaceable forum for the most important international negotiations and decisions.

"Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia strives for lasting and just solutions for the places in crises: the Near East with its questions regarding Palestine, southern Africa, Central America, Cyprus, Southeast Asia, and so forth."

Asked to comment on the development of the present circumstances in Europe, Milka Planinc stated:

"The exacerbation of the international situation and the intensification of the arms race has always had unfavorable consequences for European countries. They have made considerable efforts in recent years to promote the cause of peace and cooperation in this area by developing mutual contacts and ties across the lines of division and confrontation. In this way, Yugoslavia makes its contribution to the development of detente which, if we want it to be a lasting process, should be universal. It is in the common interest of all European countries to bring about a relaxation of tension in the world and an expansion of cooperation in all spheres, from the economy, science, and technology to the arts and other forms of intellectual, creative work. We advocate, therefore, the further development of the CSCE process, which has remained all this time as a forum that has not ceased to invest efforts in maintaining the process of communication, directing it toward cooperation and the resolution of problems."

Commenting on the recent meeting between Gromyko and Shultz in Geneva, the FEC president concluded:

"We see the meeting between Shultz and Gromyko in Geneva as an encouraging development for which we have waited a long time. I think that all of us have tried to act in this direction so that the course of exacerbation, which has inflicted considerable damage to international relations, might give way to the relaxation of tension and elimination of danger that has arisen for all of us. Real progress in this process would exert a positive influence on international relations as a whole and facilitate the resolution of the most acute international problems. It is necessary for the world, and for Europe in particular, to turn to resolving other priority problems, too, such as more speedily overcoming the international economic crisis. I would merely like to recall that support for developing countries through constructive forms of cooperation in their efforts to resolve their grave economic and social problems, which is also in the interest of developed countries, should not be delayed."

Joint Talks Praised

LD181911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Avignon, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the end of her 3-day official visit to France, Milka Planinc, FEC president, said that "there are no political problems burdening relations between Yugoslavia and France."

Stressing that, during the last 3 days, she and her hosts discussed " not only very complex problems concerning Europe and the world but also relations between our two friendly countries," Milka Planinc said:

"The talks were characterized by a friendly atmosphere, much understanding, and a high degree of identity in assessing political and world problems, particularly the economic crisis and the ways out of it.

"My talks with President Mitterrand were particularly meaningful. I viewed them as a continuation of the talks we had in Belgrade during the French President's official visit to Yugoslavia over a year ago. President Mitterrand expressed great interest in promoting relations between France and Yugoslavia.

"The talks with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius were particularly comprehensive. Attention was primarily devoted to ways that will promote even more French-Yugoslav economic relations. The present level of trade between Yugoslavia and France is satisfactory, but, in view of our sound political relations and in comparison with other European countries, France's role in Yugoslavia's foreign trade is not as it should be. We agreed that both sides should make an effort to remove obstacles, to encourage initiatives aimed at increasing the volume of trade, and to improve its particular features, such as cooperation, joint investment, scientific and technical cooperation, and so on.

"We also had talks with businessmen. The political talks have paved the way for more sound cooperation, but it is now up to the economic partners in both countries to verify it. My impression is that there is a positive interest in improving economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and France.

"Yugoslavia's difficulties were also a subject of the talks. In this connection we raised the issue of our foreign debts. On this occasion, too, France has shown understanding for our problems," Milka Planinc stressed.

Visit Completed

LD181917 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1520 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Avignon, January 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc today ended a three-day official visit to France with a visit to the largest nuclear complex in France at Tracastin, near Avignon. French State Secretary for Energy Martin Malvy and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commissariat (CEA) acquainted Milka Planinc with the work of the Tracastin nuclear complex, one of the largest electricity producers in France.

After the visit to Avignon, Premier Planinc and members of the Yugoslav delegation left for Marseilles and from there by plane for Yugoslavia.

DIZDAREVIC VISITS AUSTRIA; STATEMENT RELEASED

LD181809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is ending his 3-day visit to Vienna, visited the Austrian Federal Assembly this morning where he was received by Anton Benya, president of the Nationalrat, together with representatives of the three parliamentary political parties: socialist, liberal and people's parties.

President Benya outlined the most topical questions discussed in the Federal Assembly, among which the government's ecological programs in connection with energy questions are presently at the top of the list. The two sides also talked about parliamentary cooperation between the two countries. The question of a return visit of a delegation to Vienna was discussed. [sentence as received]

Afterwards Dizdarevic visited the UN international Center in Vienna where he talked with officials of the UN Industrial Development Organization and the IAEA on topical questions and problems regarding the activities of these UN institutions, in whose work our country also participates.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic will be received this afternoon by Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz. They are expected to have a final exchange of views on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria and on international questions.

Statement Marks End of Visit

LD182021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1613 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the end of the official visit to Austria by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, a press statement was released in Vienna today. The statement says that Raif Dizdarevic paid an official visit to the Republic of Austria from 16 to 18 January at the invitation of Leopold Gratz, federal minister for foreign affairs.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs was received by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor. On both occassions, relations between the two neighborly countries were assessed positively and a desire was expressed for continued consolidation and promotion of relations and for expanded cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia. The talks also referred to the possibility of nonaligned, neutral, and other countries contributing more extensively to European security, cooperation, and detente. They also touched on other topical international issues.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister for foreign affairs, discussed in detail bilateral relations and cooperation and exchanged views about a wide spectrum of international issues. The two ministers agreed that relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are sound and stable.

There is an intensive and continuing dialogue going on between the two countries. Cooperation in many fields is being increased. The two ministers also agreed that there is even more opportunity and scope for expanding and enriching this cooperation and that the two countries' governments should encourage and stimulate it through concrete measures.

The two ministers devoted particular attendion to economic cooperation between the two countries. They established that there are positive trends in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and advocated their more balanced develpment. In this context, they expressed willingness to encourage the introduction of higher forms of economic cooperation to serve as a guarantee for more lasting and stable overall economic cooperation between the two countries. The joint construction of a tunnel through the Karawanken and some issues regarding the complex protection of the human environment were also discussed.

The two sides discussed in detail the issues of improving the position and rights of members of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria on the basis of Article No 7 and other provisions of the state treaty, and in accordance with obligations from the same treaty that are binding on Austria.

The Yugoslav side pointed out that the drives to abolish bilingual education in Carinthia and the pressures brought upon the Slovene minority had been received unfavorably in Yugoslavia. However, it also expressed hope that the Austrian side will do its utmost to protect this minority's rights. The federal secretary welcomed the Austrian Government's readiness to enter into direct dialogue with the Slovene and Croat minorities in order to achieve progress in the overall implementation of the state treaty provisions.

During his visit to Vienna the federal secretary received representatives of the Slovene and Croat national minorities who informed him of the problems concerning their rights and position.

In their talks the two ministers also stated that a fuller and wider exchange of information between our two countries would contribute to our understanding and knowing each other better.

International issues also featured prominently in the talks between the two ministers. They particularly focused on examining possible ways of resuming detente and solving some of the more pressing international issues, especially the one concerning the increasingly difficult situation confronting developing countries. It was agreed that the problem of debts is not only the concern of international banking and financial circles but is also a significant political issue for international relations and world stability.

The talks also included the subject of European cooperation and security in reference to the forthcoming resumption of the Stockholm conference and other international meetings within the framework of the CSCE. In this context the topical issue of inter-Balkan cooperation was also mentioned. On this occasion the two ministers again confirmed their countries' readiness to continue their close cooperation at the Stockholm conference and in the United Nations and other international bodies in order to contribute to the relaxation of tension in international relations, and to the process of reaching international agreements, strengthening peace, and attaining disarmament.

During the federal secretary's official visit both sides stressed their lasting interest in the development of neighborly and friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation. The statement concludes that the talks that the federal secretary for foreign affairs had during his visit to the Republic of Austria were held in a working and friendly atmosphere.

SECOND ALLEGED DISSIDENT DISMISSES LAWYER

LD181802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the Belgrade District Court trial of six persons accused of the criminal act of associating in order to carry out hostile activity, yet another of the accused waived the services of his defense counsel, whom he had chosen. Following in the steps of Miodrag Milic, the third accused, Dragomir Olvjic, withdrew the mandate to lawyer Nikola Barovic.

Olujic explained his action by a protest about all the accused allegedly being prevented from examining the witness Slavenko Covic and because the right to put a few more questions to the witness Veselinka Zastavnikovic was withheld yesterday since the court had ruled both the questions and methods used by the officially appointed defense counsel, Ljubomir Zoric, in defending Miodrag Milic as impermissible.

Zoran Stojkovic, president of the court bench, described this continued revoking of powers as yet another abuse of the trial rights, and as an overt obstruction of the trial. This, in view of events so far, was expected.

Following a recess of 1 hour, Judge Stojkovic stated that lawyer Slobodan Soskic had been officially appointed as Olujic's defense counsel. His work will be made easier because he is well acquainted with the matter. Earlier he had been appointed as Milic's defense counsel before the Milic appointed lawyer Slobodan Perovic to defend him. The bench president, Stojkovic, also said that Miodrag Milic's request to dismiss his officially appointed defense counsel was rejected.

The trial will resume on Tuesday, 22 January.

REAGAN BEGINS NEW TERM; POLICIES PROTESTED

LD202140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2015 GMT 20 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, January 20 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today began his second term in the White House. Reagan's first four years of office, in which time he recorded not insignificant successes at the economic level, could possibly win him the title of the most conservative U.S. chief executive of the century.

The latest public opinion polls show that Reagan's policies are currently approved by 68 percent of the Americans, or a higher percentage that ever during his first term in the White House.

Reagan's high popularity rating, as some believe, is primarily due to the national economy's successful recovery, the checked inflation, the strong dollar and lower unemployment.

With his militant rhetoric, the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the invasion of Grenada and actions in Central America and the Middle East during the first term of office, Reagan significantly added to international tension (?and cold) war atmosphere.

Political analysts and observers in Washington note that Reagan now has an opportunity to try and remove some of the missiles he deployed during the first term of office and leave behind, when he moves out of the White House, something positive the world could remember him by.

Demonstration Staged

LD212244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2152 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, Jan 21 (TANJUG) -- Several hundred residents of Washington staged an anti-Reagan demonstration around noon here today to protest against a parade to mark the inauguration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. But the parade was prevented by an unusally cold spell which gripped the U.S. capital two days ago. A temperature of -20 degrees contigrade was recorded in Washington early this morning.

But the polar cold did not prevent the demonstrators from marching from Capitol Hill to the White House, the planned route of the parade. The demonstration was organised by groups supporting human rights and activists of pacifist organisations. The demonstrators were led by Jesse Jackson, the well-known black fighter for civil rights and one of the democratic presidential nomination candidates.

The demonstrators criticised Reagan's warmongering policy and especially his social policy which, they said, has made rich Americans even richer and poor Americans even poorer.

TRADE UNION PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD211907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 21 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Trade Unions President Dusan Bogdanov Senko [as received] has stated that the expansion of production and exports as the key factors in solving the economic and social problems, will be the principal commitments of the country's trade union organization. At today's press conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the renewal of trade unions in Yugoslavia, Dusan Bogdanov said that the Yugoslav trade union organization sought a solution to the aggravated economic conditions in the better utilization of capacities, not the dismissal of workers. The trade union will continue devoting special attention to the protection of the standards of living of the most affected segments of population, especially those unemployed, he said.

In reply to a question about work stoppages in Yugoslavia, Bogdanov said that there has been 200-300 of them last year, or some 10 percent less than in the preceding year. Work stoppages involved on the average 60 to 80 workers and only certain groups in those working organizations which [as received] failed to find other means of solving some concrete problems.

Stressing that the self-management methods must be the chief methods of solving problems in Yugoslavia, Bogdanov noted that where work stoppages had occurred they were above all an expression of criticism of the state of affairs and the inadequate activity of trade union organizations in solving problems.

The Yugoslav trade unions, which rally 93 percent of all employed Yugoslavs, will insist on the timely settling of problems as well as on the responsibility of those officials who do not take measures to prevent conflict situation from occurring, stressed the president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

RADIO VIEWS 'DISPUTE' ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

AU211001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Jan 85

[From the "Sunday at 10" program; feature by Kosta Krajincanic, Belgrade radio correspondent -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the Serbian LC demand more unity and more responsibility everywhere in society -- at all jobs and levels. If one had to reduce the general party debate that was held during the last few months to a few succinct sentences, they would sound like this. Of course, one runs a huge risk of failing to say anything about an abundance of other, not less significant notifications, remarks, suggestions, and proposals presented during the debate. Members of the Serbian LC Central Committee were also aware of that risk a few days ago when they summarized the results of this political action, probably one of the largest in the post-war period.

The member demand that the leader change the previous work method, to be far more efficacious and united in their work, and that the principle of democratic centralism and, therefore, responsibility, be consistently implemented, Svetislav Popovic stated at the plenum's rostrum.

Halil Hadzimurtedic speaks about the same topic:

[Begin Hadzimurtedic recording] Fortunately, there is no disunity at the grassroots. Members are most concerned about the disunity in the LC leadership. There is a new example concerning this question from the latest session of the Serbian LC, where accord was reached through a harsh, thorough debate about the building of the political system and conclusions were adopted without a single vote against, yet, after participants returned home, fierce attacks were again launched against everything agreed and adopted at the session. [end Hadzimurtedic recording]

At the end of the debate, Bosko Krunic also took the floor in order to present his interpretation of democratic centralism.

[Begin Krunic recording] Well, I am speaking because I think that it is not good to return to long settled and resolved problems and topics about democratic centralism and a united organization.

The statute of the Serbian LC also says in one place that political decisions and stands in the LC are adopted and [words indistinct] by the LC conferences of the socialist autonomous provinces, the provincial committees and the presidium of the provincial committee, and so on. So where is the dispute? [end Krunic recording]

There is no dispute, really, at least as the statute and statutory provisions Bosko Krunic cites are concerned. If it appears anywhere, it is in practice, and there it has the same characteristics as the disputes that appear in the judicial sphere, and it makes more complex the relations within the SR of Serbia, which are complex anyway.

In other words, all that makes the constitutional position of Serbia peculiar in itself and that frequently provokes confusion and even disputes is also reflected in its political work -- in the party and other sociopolitical organizations. Characteristic of this democratic centralism are examples of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum and the 18th Serbian LC Central Committee Plenum. We have already heard how opinions differed on how the principle is to be implemented; whether the attitudes of the republican central committee are obligatory for Communists in the autonomous provinces, or whether the Communists in the provinces are responsible only to the highest Yugoslav party organ. If the latter is at stake, are we not then a step closer to the federalization of the party that was harshly criticized in the public debate of all communities?

Generally speaking, the relation of parts to the whole is a complex question, not only in the specific Republic of Serbia, but also on the federal scale. One thing is certain: The Serbian LC is also a united political organization. To exclude from it the principle of democratic centralism, which would be implemented in it as a whole, would actually mean abolishing the Serbian LC as a united revolutionary organization which is a part of the LCY. All these questions, which we discuss sometimes with more, sometimes with less arguments, point to the need for new settlements to be reached by the 13th LCY Congress.

Concerning unity, Communists have clearly presented their demand. The same day that the republican party plenum was held, the LCY Central Committee Presidium issued a communique among other things, the Presidium critically assessed those polemics concerning various ideopolitical questions among individual officials, sometimes among LC organs and which, according to the Presidium, are not in conformity with the adopted stands and fail to contribute to solving problems and establishing unity in the LCY.

CLERICONATIONALISM, FUNDAMENTALISM ASSESSED

LD191804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Text] Kljuc, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Kljuc Municipal LC Committee Presidium in whose work Zivko Grubor, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium, also took part, discussed today the report on the activity of some individuals from the positions of Serbian and Muslim nationalism and clericonationalism in this municipality. The reason for this was the nationalistic disturbance caused by a group of citizens from the area of the Sitnica local community who on 14 January in the house of Grozda Stojic and her sons Rajko and Blagoje in the village of Strazice sang nationalistic songs and thus insulted the most glorious achievements of the revolution and the personality of Comrade Tito.

The working people, citizens, and executive organs of the social political organizations of this local community and the whole Kljuc municipality have most resolutely condemned at meetings the clericonationalist and chauvinist conduct of this group, to which the municipal court for offenses in Kljuc has already meted out appropriate punishments. Brothers Rajko and Blagoje Stojic were punished with 60 days' imprisonment each, and Mico Stojic, Nikola Miletic, Slavko Miletic, Djordje Miletic, Dako Malesevic, Vlado Baveljic, Milos Jakovljevic and Milenko Delic with 45 days' imprisonment each. The appropriate organs are establishing facts to determine the criminal responsibility of a number of participants in this clericonationalist incident.

The activity by individuals from the positions of Muslim nationalism and clerico-nationalism in the village of Ramici and in the Kljuc local community has recently become increasingly aggressive, in the assessment of the municipal LC committee presidium. Through the activity of Imam Omer Stulanovic from Kljuc and his followers, Saif Egrlic and Resid and Hamdija Bajric, the attempt is made to revive the spirit of "Mlada Bosna" [banned nationalistic Muslim organization] and propagate Islamic fundamentalism with the slogan about the alleged threat to the Muslim nation.

These phenomena have also been publicly condemened by the working people and citizens of this commune and by all sociopolitical organizations. The Kljuc Municipal LC Committee Presidium assessed that it is necessary to intensify ideolopolitical activity in the LC, in all sociopolitical organizations, and among the working people and citizens with the aim of exposing the clericonationalist and hostile activity by individuals.

All basic LC organizations have been sent a comprehensive report on these phenomena, and citizens' meetings will also be held today and tomorrow. The municipal LC committee presidium had established the obligation of Communists in sociopolitical organizations and in organs of the sociopolitical community to initiate even better organized and programmed activity and wage a struggle, together with the working people and citizens, to combat and unmask such phenomena.